ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,446—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1898.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRA
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ROYAL ASI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th Oct.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes,

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 25, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th November, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance,

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

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TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economicall.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 5th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

orses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied,

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OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & Co., LD., hold a very large Stock of

OPERA GLASSES, FIELD, MARINE, AND TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS,

Both in ordinary Black, Enamel or Aluminium.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCLES,

Nos. 10, 20, 30, and 40.

TELESCOPES for
MILITARY RECONNOITRING,
YACHTING,
DEER-STALKING,
TOURISTS' USE,
ASTRONOMICAL WORK,
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs, 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

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LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE LEADING CYCLE.
FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.	12 instalments.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE

IMPORTED FORTNIGHTLY FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

		Rs.	a.
HAMS, in Canvas, 9 to 16 lbs.	per lb.	0	15
BACON, in Cut	„	0	14
BREAKFAST BACON	per 1 lb. tin	1	3
Do. do.	2 „	2	4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in Cut,	per lb.	0	13
Do. Dutch, by the whole Cheese, about 4 lbs. each	per lb.	0	11

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE
OR
FLUID EXTRACT OF
JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY
AS
A TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER

For all Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Torpid Liver, and all affections resulting from impure blood

Sold in Bottles Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8 each,

PREPARED ONLY BY
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MAHABLESHWAR.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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It is easily administered FREE from FAT or OIL, and is retained when CHICKEN BROTH and every other food, Extract or Essence, is REJECTED.

It is invaluable for INFANTS, producing immediate effect.

The most nourishing preparation made Re. 1-12 per Jar.

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Are ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE and being specially adapted to Indian requirements will be found vastly SUPERIOR to IMPORTED ARTICLES.

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP	1	0
KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE	1	0
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE (Indigestion)	2	0
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.	3	0
KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL	2	8
etc., etc., etc.		
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Re. 1-8 and	2	8
KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET	2	0
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR...Re. 1-4 and	2	4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE	1	0
KEMP'S PELLICULINE (CREAM and POWDER)	1	4
etc., etc., etc.		

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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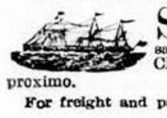

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T. KUSUMOTO,
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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "LAOS" from COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of GOVINDLAL GOPALLAL in the firm of CHHOTALAL GOVINDLAL ceased and determined on the 27th June, 1898. All dues and claims in respect to the said firm will be SETTLED by CHHOTALAL JAVERDAS, if presented within 20 days from the date hereof. From and after the 14th November, 1898 (first of Kartak Sud Sawant 1955), the business of the said firm will be conducted exclusively by the abovementioned CHHOTALALJAVERDAS, who is now its SOLE PROPRIETOR.

CHHOTALAL JAVERDAS.

Bombay, 17, Shamsett Street, 24th October, 1898.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW PRICE-LIST of "Well-known, VATCHA BROS' CYCLES and Accessories" ready. Branch: 41, Medows Street. Head Depot: 620, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—NEW LANCASHIRE BOILER just arrived, "superior make, 30ft. by 8ft. diameter, with cross tubes and mountings. English Insurance Certificate for 125 lbs. working pressure. Apply to "49," care of this paper.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post-free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

PALI HILL BANDORA.—TO LET from 1st November Bungalow occupied by Mr. Murray. Apply to Hormusjee, care of Mr. Smetham, Solicitor, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, First-class GOANESE BUTLER, for large household. Good Wages given. Must be willing to go to the Punjab. Apply with testimonials to "F. L. G.," R. A. Mess, Kirkee.

WANTED an L. M. & S., to take charge of a Dispensary under the immediate Supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 on approval of service. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palitana, with testimonials.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all wellfurnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and their particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I am happy to testify that during my stay the Manager has shown himself most courteous and attentive to my wishes. Judging by my experience he is worthy of the patronage of Visitors to Mahableshwar."—R. WEST.

RECEIVED MUSICAL ornamental CANDLE LAMPS with Mirrors, Gold-plated. Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 each STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture by John Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrows and Watts in very good order, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one manogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, one light victoria with bay Arab horses, sets of harnesses, gentlemen and ladies' saddles, one D. B. L. gun with case, books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots etc., etc., the property of H. C. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Also the property of the late Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of the High Court—

1 second-hand English-built double-seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good condition.
1 set double harness saddlery &c.

The property of another gentleman—

1 very handsome showy brown waler mare, 15-2, 5 years old, very quiet in harness.
1 English ralli cart by Windover, very little used, in very good condition.
1 English-built dog-cart with hood and monsoon fittings to suit a horse, 14-2 to 15-2, in very good condition.
1 handsome Enlish-built mail coach by Silk and Sons.
1 handsome bay Australian horse, 15 hands, goes in single and double harness.
1 comfortable barouche with grey flea-bitten Australian horse and harness.

N.B.—Garden will be sold on the first day of sale at 7 a.m. and the horses and carriages on the same day at 3 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Grant Buildings, where the kit has been removed for sale, household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, plated, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian and English carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c, &c., the property of J. REED, Esq.

Also one wicker work bath chair and a quantity of valuable books.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

10 boxes artificial Christmas flowers.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Allbhoy Jeevajee and Co—

Landed s s Aries

R R G
145 1-10—10 cases tin plates
A & M Co

Landed s s Kirkleo

Do 11-20—10 cases tin plates

On account and risk of Merwan Nusserwanji Irani—

Landed s s Clan Alpine

R R G
207 1-2—2 cases lump carbonate of ammonia
A & M Co
Do 3-5—3 do ground do do

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram in good condition
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good condition.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order
1 do do chest nut Arab quiet in harness
1 grey waler gelding quiet in harness and saddle

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar and others, one first-rate sweet-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, the property of J. H. ROMER, Esq., Dadar Station Master, G I P Railway

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PEPPERELLE DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Jeeva Noor Mohomed—

P M C D—40467-516—50 bales grey pepperelle drills
48238-85 } —50 do do
2932-33 }

On account and risk of Mr. Esmail Hajee Mohomed—

P M C D—45818-22 } 30 bales grey pepperelle drills
49394-418 }

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, we hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist, and other articles:—

12 cases white cotton mull stripe dorias.
8 cases coloured mull stripe dorias.
3 bales grey drills.
5 bales grey shirtings.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets scarves, dhooties etc.

About 700 pieces of T red cambrics, mulls shirtings, etc
2 cases prints on account of the concerned—
10 cases Indian Black Tea in 1 lb packets
10 cases Broken Tea, 50 lbs. each.

AUCTION SALE OF MOWRA FLOWERS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge—A quantity of Mowra flowers, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, etc, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place,—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste-paper, old records, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Uunder instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bomanjee Hormusjee Motabhai, now an insolvent, and Bai Baiai, daughter of the said Hormusjee Bomanjee Motabhai, and wife of Sorabjee Dhunjeebha Kapadia, and of the representatives of Bai Navazbai, widow of Hormusjee Bomanjee Motabhi (the mortgagors). Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October 1898, at 4 30 p. m.,:—

PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side and facing the Borah Musjid Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or in the registation sub-district of Bombay thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 52 new Nos 447 and 457, old Survey No 735 and new survey No. 8303 and bounded on the east by the house of of Dossabhoy Loolajee Pastagia on the west by the house of Dosabhoy Bomandjee Motabhai on the north by the said Borah Musjid Street and on the south by a sweeper's passage which said premises are assessed by the Assessar of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No 9 and ward No 252 and were formerly in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Bomanjee Motabhai and are now in the occupation of his heirs and legal repre-sentatives and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, at No 101, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay, as attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, at 4 p.m., the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the New Fergusson Road Market from 1st November, 1898, to 31st December, 1898.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter viz., one month, plus licence fee one rupee, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

The right of collecting squatters' fees from fisher-people, &c., in the fish area of the Market from 1st November, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, will also be put up to auction at the same time.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS, &C.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of concertinas and accordeons, centre pieces, scent frames, dolls, toys, ladies' companions, cash and despatch boxes, musical boxes, folding harmonium, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF LEATHER GOODS, PLATEDWARE AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following, consisting of portmanteaux, Gladstone bags, solicitors bags, ladies' hand bags, trunks, writing desks, companions, dressing cases, albums, tea and coffee sets, cruets, centre pieces, toys, marine glasses, day and night opera glasses, musical box on stand playing Hindoostani, tunes, etc.

The above is on view

SALE OF CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, opposite Kandawadi, the stock-in-trade of Mr. S Pinto, Coachbuilder, closing business, consisting of victoria, shigrams, landau, dog-cart, brougham, mail-phaeton also carriage bodies, tools, etc.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, in the old Oriental Bank Building, the remaining valuable and neat substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suite, lined silk tapestry, light and easy chairs, revolving top office tables, substantial bedsteads, single and double almyras, reclining sofas, sympathetic mahogany square piano specially built for the Indian climate, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of J. COLLINSON, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property of a lady leaving Bombay—

1 strong light victoria built to order and nearly new with a chesnut Arab horse, 14 1, 7 years, and a set of harness.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable and neat blackwood, teakwood and English made household furniture by Roberts and others, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Rose & Co., windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels' carpet nearly new, China and jail made coir matting of the Bungalow, choice garden plants, etc., the property of Dr. A. M. BENSON, M. D., changing residence, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI ROW OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Bhanjee Bapoobhai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 3rd of November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece of Fazundari ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Nagdevi Row in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 761-762 and street No. 15,21, 21A, containing by admeasurement 347 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Luximon Sudoba, on the west by the property of Ramjee Bhicka Coombaria, on the north by the said Nagdevi Row, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 724 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, on or towards the north by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 350, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Industrial Home for Women.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, unto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS viz:—

Right	200,000
Left	25,000
No. 3	100,000

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel Bombay.

2. Tender form with specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent, with a deposit of Rs. 500.

3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th October, 1898.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION NEW BUILDING.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the above Building, to be erected on the Apollo Reclamation.

The Drawings, Specifications and Schedule of Rates can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, and no Tender will be received later than FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EARLE SIMMONS,
General Secretary.
Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1898.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1898, for the Foundations of a proposed Hotel Building to be erected at the Apollo Reclamation. Printed Copies of the Notice to Contractors, Form of Tender, Specification, etc., can be obtained upon payment of Rs. 2 from Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, M. S. A., Architect, at No. 27, Hummum Street, Fort, from 3 to 5 p.m. The Plans can be inspected at the same office at the stated hours.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER:—

BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar.
CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.

Apply to—

BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD

CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & CO,
SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ......One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD......Three Stars }

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, [illegible] GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel [illegible] cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENT

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	„ 4½ „
Third do	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS .... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ...... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ...... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO .... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON .... Bank of Bengal
AGRA .... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI .... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 56 CALLE PIEDAD BUENOS AYRES.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	8 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£2[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4[illegible]
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	387 1-2
Munmar M	[illegible]00	250	a[illegible]	15	23[illegible]
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs50	535xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales.	100	500	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	270	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs 75	1,025xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		375
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,825
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
City of Bombay Mills	830	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	510
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	410
Dantia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	390
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	dvdRs.15	825
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	245
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,250
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	96 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	[illegible]s. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	190
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,025
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs30	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	690
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	300
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	330
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	465
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	,000	1,000		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	145
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,385
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 [illegible] ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18[illegible]
[illegible]aroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvdR023	440
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	100	000	5	70
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	100	500	0	1,005x0
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	100	500		140
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	200	250	dvdR[illegible]1½	28½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 8-39m. 9-30a. Low water, 2-27m. 3-4a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual fair known as Shri Luxmee Narayen Fair will be held to-morrow at Gowalia Tank Road, and will continue for five days.

A HORSE DROWNED.—A hack victoria horse was yesterday, accidentally drowned in the sea at Chowpatty, while the animal was being washed.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY:—At the usual Monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. to-day the following paper will be read:—"Geography of the Ancients," by Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla M.A

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Jeena Jetha, a Bania, residing at Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police that his servant, named Dewji Velji, who had been employed since the last eight days only absconded on Monday taking with him a currency note and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 35. Search is being made for the servant.

SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Ebrahim Oosman, a Mahomedan, aged forty-five years, was yesterday removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from burns about the lower part of the body, received on the 25th ultimo by the upsetting of a kerosine oil lamp, in his shop at Musjid Bunder Road. He was treated at home, but as he appeared to be growing worse, he was taken to the hospital, where he has been detained.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Spencer. Inspector Brewin charged Shankar Babaji, servant to Mr. A. Chadwick, employed in the Bombay Arsenal, with theft of a watch, chain and some coins about three months ago during his master's absence at Mhow. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Simon Martyn, aged thirty-three years, a medical practioner residing at Church Street, Mazagon, returned home at half-past 10 o'clock last night, after visiting a friend and went up two flights of stairs to his bedroom, and on reaching his bed, he fell flat on the floor and expired. Dr. Quadros, who was sent for immediately after, certified that the cause of death was due to failure of the heart's action. On the coroner being informed, he ordered the body to be disposed of.

A LECTURE ON KNOWLEDGE.—At Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, a lecture on "Knowledge" was delivered by Ved Shastri Narhari Vishnu Godshe on Sunday last under the auspices of the Brahma Kshatriya Mitra Mandal. Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjeevandas Khakhar presided on the occasion. The chairman thanked the lecturer for the excellent way in which he delivered the lecture. On Monday last the religious school was opened and the "Homa and Yajna" ceremony was performed with rites.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Spencer, Inspector J. D. Ghandhy of the Opium Department charged Samand Budhoo, a labourer working in the Government Opium Warehouse for a merchant named Ramchandra Meghraj, with theft of opium of the value of Rs. 20. Inspector Jolliffe prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday the accused worked in the godown for some time, after which he asked leave to go out for a while. This roused the suspicion of the complainant's servant, and on the accused being searched he was found in possession of the stolen opium, which was concealed in his dhotar. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Vithal Gainoo, Mahadoo Balla and Sadare Gainoo, all Hindus, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Luximeeprasad Sooknundan, a Purdesee residing at Ghorupdeo Road. On the 23rd instant at 9 o'clock at night complainant was washing some cooking utensils at a well on the side of the road, when the first accused, who was under the influence of liquor abused complainant and with the assistance of the two other accused, struck him with their clenched fists. The complainant then went to the verandah of his house, where the three accused, together with another man named Gopal, followed him and the third accused seized complainant and dragged him on to the road. Gopal struck him with a bucket on the nose fracturing the nasal bone and absconded, while the rest of the accused kept on kicking and striking complainant. An alarm was raised, when neighbours, appeared on the scene and arrested the assailants. The police arrived, took accused in custody and removed complainant to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to arrest Gopal.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Mr. Sorabji Burjorji, was charged by Inspector Sloane with causing obstruction in a public thoroughfare, namely at the Arthur Crawford Market by taking a bundle into a tram car and refusing to quit when called upon to do so by an officer of the Tramway Company, and also with voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Thokordas, Dharamsy, Kama and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused; while Mr. Sealy, pleader, prosecuted. Mr. Sealy stated that on Monday afternoon at two o'clock the accused entered a tram car at the junction of the Crawford Market with a bundle weiging about 60lbs. The conductor in charge of the car objected to his carrying the bundle and asked him to get down. The accused refused to do so, which let to an altercation. A tramway inspector, who happened to pass by, interposed but without effect. The police was then called, and the accused was with difficulty made to leave the car and accompany Inspector Sloane, who had arrived on the scene, to Superintendent Holdway. It was stated that the accused held fast to one of the uprights, and it was only when a couple of Parsee gentlemen intervened that he got down. Mr. Sealy said that on account of this incident, which lasted for about forty minutes, nine up-cars and six down-cars were detained, and a crowd of about two thousand people collected on the spot. Mr. Hormusji applied for an adjournment of the case. He said that his client intended to proceed against two European police officers for assault. He asked the court to refrain from forming any opinion of the case on the *ex parte* statements of Mr. Sealy, as he was sure that the version of his client and that of his witnesses would place the matter in quite a different light. The case was then adjourned to the 3rd proximo. An information was subsequently filed on behalf of the accused against Inspector Sloane, Constable Sullivan and two police sepoys charging them with assault. The magistrate granted sommonses against them.

A KOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESS ING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 320 Mint Road, Fort. Mr. Khimji Assur, ex-officio chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening, the meeting having been read, the following directors report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholder, was taken as read.

Gentlemen, your Directors beg to lay before you their eithth annual report and the audited Statement of accounts, made up for the year ended 30th June 1898. The cotton crop this year was a good one, and your company has pressed 19671 bales of cotton and ginned 3406 -1-2 Bojas of kappas, against 5217 bales and 28 49 1-2 Bojas, during the last year. The joint working agreement with the New Berar Company Limited fell through this year, and consequently your company had to reduce the pressing charges. Notwithstanding this fact the following net result of the working of your company, will be considered satisfactory.

It will be seen from the Statement of accounts that your company has made a profit of Rs. 14681-14-7, including the balance of Rs. 115-4-2 brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share Rs. 8,000 carry to reserve fund account 2,000 to depreciation fund account 1,500 carry to epualization of dividend account 2,500 bonus to company's employes 400 carry forward to next year's account 281 14 7 total Rs. 14,681 14 7 Your press and ginning factories hava been insured for Rs. 65,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the Company's Articles of Association Mr. Nundjee Damodar retires from the board by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election under clause 91. You are requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A divident at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared Mr. Nundji Damodher, who retired by rotation, was ex-elected a director of the company for the current year. Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashbuduner was re-appointed auditor of the Comprny on a remuneration of Rs. 75. The usual compliments to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE provisions of Section 19, paragraph 16, Standing Order of the Punjab Frontier Force, fixing the fine for the loss of a rifle, which were held in abeyance during the recent operations against the Afridis, have been completely relaxed in the case of rifles taken by Afridi deserters during the rising.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	16
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	1	15
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	1	8
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	33
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	0
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	16
	Jain Parel		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Lohana		0	
	Total	10	14	92
	Total plague deaths to date	31,728	27,952	
	Same date last year	8	8	101

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MAHRATTA HOSPITAL.

On Sunday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the members of the managing committee of the Marhatta Hospital to attend a farewell entertainment in honour of Miss Moore, a lady nurse, who had been working at the hospital for about three months. Amongst those present were Captains Chandler and Carnegie, Lieut. Firth, Messrs. Lund and Crawford, Sisters Green, Moore, Richardson, Harris, Truenear, and Coleman, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Dr. Godinho, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, H. C. Hosali, A. S. Moos, Rao Bahadur V. C. Vandekar, Messrs. K. C. Kale (Patel of the Marhatta community), R. B. Malup, G. B. Rukab, Dhondiba Barde, T. S, Honde, S. S. Deshmukh, T. Jaoji, B. R. Kale, Patel, and others. Dr. Dhargalkar with his whole staff was also present to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mis Moore.

Mr. Aun Ali, in addressing the assembly on behalf of the Maratta community, said that they were all delighted indeed to see Mis Harris among them that afternoon, who had also like Miss Moore and Sister Green, laboured hard to alleviate human suffering at that useful institution. The Mahratta Hospital had been the cause of keeping mill-hands, labourers and cartmen in Bombay during the last great outbreak of the plague, thereby preventing a general exodus of the people. If there were no institutions like that in Bombay where people attacked by the fell disease took themselves of their own accord, the commerce and industries of Bombay would have suffered to an extent too dreadful even to think of. Miss Moore's work at the institution was spoken of in the most eulogistic terms by those who came in contact with her, and the presence of so many people connected with plague operations at the meeting was a safe indication that the labours and sympathetic treatment of the poor were appreciated by everyone connected with the institution. In continuing his remarks the speaker added, that the ladies who left their homes in response to the invitation of the Secretary of State for India to help the authorities in the noble work of suppressing the plague were deserving of the highest enconium.

Miss Moore, in reply, said: Sirdar Abdul Ali, ladies and gentlemen,—Hitherto my greatest difficulty in plague work has been the endeavour to make myself understood in the language of the country—but I must confess that now for about the first time in my life I feel a difficulty in remembering my own language—I feel almost tempted to say a few words of thanks in Mahratti, as in that case I should leave so much to your imagination. I don't know how to express to you my thanks for all the extremely kind things you have said about me; I only wish I deserved half of them. I feel very much the honour you have paid me in giving me this party, and I am glad to think I have made so many friends in the comparatively short time I have been at the Mahratta Hospital. I cannot help mentioning what I am sure you who have worked with me for the past three months, must feel, that is, how many are the faces missing to-day of those with whom I first worked; the last month has been to me one of the saddest times I remember in my hospital life, but I think perhaps that the recollection of having worked together through those very trying days, and the knowledge you must have of the sympathy which I, and Miss Richardson felt for you in the sad loss of so many of your friends and fellowworkers, that have been the means of making us understand each other better and made us better friends. Before I sit down I should like to express to those members of the staff with whom I have worked, my thanks for the unfailing kindness and courtesy I have always received, and in conclusion I should like to mention the pleasure it has been to work with my wardboys and ayahs, and I hope you will convey to them the fact that I shall always remember with admiration the courage they displayed in sticking to their posts during that sad and depressing time, when we might reasonably have expected a panic. I shall carry away with me to England a vivid recollection of much kindness received while at the Mahratha Hospital.

The meeting then dispersed.

TARDEO COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the first Tardeo committee was held on Monday at "Madhav Lodge," Khan Bahadur Shaik Abdool Kadur, chairman, committee No. 1, was called to the chair. The following members of the committee were present. viz., Messrs. Jamsetji Cowasjee Kharadi, Appaji Sadashiv Doongare, Bhomaji Shiwajee, Limbajee Bapoojee, and others. The KhanBahadur then read an extract receivedfrom the Deputy Commissioner through the District Plague Officer, stating that the mortality in Tardeo ward had increased over that of last year. The members explained that the increased mortality was solely due to Relapsing Fever and Phthisis, &c. The Khan Bahadur proposed that all members of the committee should work jointly, which was unanimously carried out. The party then left to examine houses and chawls on Foras Road, but no case of plague was found.

DAMAUN.

On Sunday the people of Damaun were informed by proclamation made by the beat of drum that the cordon would shortly be removed, but from the notification issued by the Collector of Surat, it appears that the new plague measures of the Bombay Government cannot be brought into force, as he has to make arrangements to carry them out before the 1st of November, and there is therefore no chance of the cordon on theDamaun frontier being removed before the first—a tantalizing delay to hundreds of persons who are most anxious to leave Damaun without undergoing quarantine.—The feelings of Banias and other orthodox Hindoos were hurt by the fact tha such an auspicious day as the Dussera should have been unwittingly selected for the detention of 25 days at Lower Damaun and 20 at Upper Damaun.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,881	52,639	...	8,758	...	1,36,104
Goods	63,871	53,413	10,458	—	...	1,58,581
Other earnings	5,448	4,345	1,103	—	...	1,099
Total for week	1,13,200	1,10,397	2,803	—	...	—
Aggregate	13,56,662	16,52,446	...	...	...	2,95,784

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·941	Calm	1	89·1	56·2	60	...	13·70	—3·56
Sirsa	29·955	NW	[illegible]	90·3	52·8	35	...	6·40	—6·12
Delhi	29·925	WNW	2	93·2	65·9	27	...	13·28	—12·95
Agra	29·934	NW	3	97·0	63·9	43	...	21·82	—5·27
Cawnpore	29·897	NNW	1	92·3	61·0	56	...	40·23	...
Allahabad	29·905	WNW	3	91·1	61·9	58	...	51·79	+14·96
Jhansi	29·941	WNW	2	95·0	70·2	41	...	34·33	—3·12
Jacobabad	29·966	Calm	1	95·5	56·5	71	...	2·90	+0·17
Karachi	29·943	ENE	4	97·9	66·5	30	...	2·81	—3·27
Jeypore	29·986	N	3	96·1	68·0	26	...	17·08	—9·51
Ajmere	30·006	Calm	9	94·4	59·0	51	...	11·98	—8·04
Deesa	29·915	ENE	4	101·4	64·5	30	...	15·57	—10·21
Ahmedabad	29·898	ENE	2	97·2	73·1	49	...	33·60	...
Bhuj	29·909	NW	3	98·8	71·4	32	...	13·20	—0·67
Rajkot	29·908	ENE	[illegible]	98·1	64·9	30	...	15·35	—12·48
Ghadechi	29·887	NW	5	98·6	66·8	44	...	30·27	...
Veraval	29·859	NE	5	99·1	74·8	35	...	12·35	...
Neemuch	29·965	NE	5	9[illegible]·3	60·2	44	...	27·88	—2·67
Indore	29·952	Calm	2	89·7	59·1	61	...	39·31	+6·39
Saugor	29·948	S	6	89·8	67·6	37	...	[illegible]0·97	+15·34
Jubbulpore	29·962	ESE	1	85·9	56·4	68	...	66·09	+9·42
Hoshangabad	29·969	Calm	1	90·7	62·2	67	...	59·20	+5·52
Khandwa	29·954	Calm	3	91·2	60·1	53	...	26·21	—4·97
Raipur	29·939	Calm	1	87·3	64·2	67	...	40·93	—7·39
Nagpur	29·943	Calm	5	91·2	64·1	51	...	49·01	+2·93
Amraoti	29·919	E	7	93·2	68·8	39	...	23·68	—13·25
Akola	29·934	NE	5	94·9	61·9	45	...	20·10	—14·03
Surat	29·872	E	1	98·2	70·5	48	...	30·70	—15·17
Malegaon	29·912	Calm	6	93·4	60·9	57	...	14·91	—8·27
Bombay	29·851	E	8	91·4	78·0	77	...	73·61	+1·39
Poona	29·919	ENE	11	93·0	65·4	63	...	24·61	+0·22
Ahmednagar	29·925	NNE	4	89·3	61·0	73	...	15·32	...
Aurangabad	29·929	Calm	4	93·9	63·2	42	...	21·61	...
Sholapur	29·911	NE	5	92·2	60·0	67	...	33·50	+4·10
Ratnagiri	29·832	Calm	5	94·4	77·9	68	...	118·80	+9·99
Belgaum	29·854	ENE	[illegible]	83·2	63·9	95	1·20	131·49	+0·64
Goa	29·836	SE	7	88·0	74·9	93	0·05	101·26	...
Karwar	29·819	E	3	87·3	72·5	87	2·23	131·24	+9·97
Mangalore	29·835	SE	1	86·3	73·9	80	0·52	109·49	+0·61
Calicut	29·826	NE	5	85·2	74·0	94	0·08	90·9	—2·40
Cochin	29·825	NNE	M	84·4	74·7	87	2·03	94·75	+10·56
Bangalore	29·873	ENE	11	81·7	66·8	85	...	22·11	—2·29
Secunderabad	29·870	ESE	5	88·6	71·0	73	0·01	26·05	—2·41
Masulipatam	29·867	NNE	9	88·0	77·1	87	0·13	33·25	+2·53
Bellary	29·885	Calm	3	84·2	70·2	72	0·31	12·11	—2·14
Cuddapah	29·872	SE	L	92·0	73·2	83	0·33	14·64	—10·28
Madras	29·833	NE	6	88·0	74·0	98	0·85	27·59	+4·49
Coimbatore	29·8[illegible]8	W	...	85·4	69·6	90	0·12	10·30	+0·66
Trichinopoly	29·835	C	4	83·6	74·1	93	0·07	11·90	—5·27
Negapatam	29·826	NW	6	82·5	74·9	95	0·24	20·36	—2·53
Colombo	29·834	NNE	4	87·0	75·0	83	0·02	38·66	+6·53
Aden	29·928	SE	8	85·3	76·9	75	...	0·07	—0·37

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri, southwards as far round as Madras. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly in the North-West Provinces, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 11 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum from 4° to 6° in excess at Ballary, Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Saugor and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Akola and Amraoti. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·23"); Cochin (2·03"), and Belgaum (1·20"); light to moderate showers at Masulipatam, Mangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam; and a few drops at Goa, Calicut Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Colombo. The pressure is relatively abnormally low over the greater part of the country, lying to the south of Latitude 20°, where the weather is slightly unsettled and will probably remain more or less cloudy. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and the sea is rough at Madras, which indicate that the weather off that Coast in the Bay is squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

Tuesday: The barometer has generally fallen except in parts of north-west India where there has been a slight rise. Pressure is high over north-west and central India and low over the bay and a small central area of depression perhaps exists off south Madras coast. The winds blow from the normal cold weather directions and the force is generally moderate or light. The mean temperature has fallen over the greater part of north-west India as well as over the west coast districts, but has changed irregularly elsewhere, is less than usual over the western desert and south of the Punjab as well as over south of the peninsula, but is generally slightly excessive elsewhere. Cloudy weather prevails over the peninsula, where also there has been fairly general rain. The principal amounts are over two inches in Cochin and Karwar and over one inch in Belgaum, Bijapur, Cuddalore and Tinnevelly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—October 24.

10 p.m. ... 82·1

TUESDAY—October 25.

6 a.m. ... 79·2
10 a.m. ... 83·7
2 p.m. ... 88·2
4 p.m. ... 87·2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 15th October 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,32,054	Rs. 3 58,730	Rs. 6,441	Rs. 4,97,225
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,90,203

Increase 1,07,022

THE London correspondent of a Manchester pape considers that by the appointment of Mr. Clinton Dawkins to be financial member of the Viceroy's Council the traditions of that important office are restored. Since the days of Mr. James Wilson and Mr. Massey the offices of financial and legal member of the Viceroy's Council have been filled from outside the ranks of the Indian services. In both cases there have been exceptions such as the retiring financial member, Sir James Westland, and his predecessor, Sir David Barbour; and amongst legal members Mr. Whitley Stokes and Sir Andrew Scobell. In Mr. Chalmers in the one case and Mr. Dawkins in the other the old and healthy practice is resumed. Mr. Dawkins was originally a clerk in the India Office, and then succeeded Sir Alfred Milner as private secretary to Mr. Goschen when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then he became head of the Peruvian Corporation; and when Sir Alfred Milner gave up his place under Sir Elwin Palmer as Under Secretary for Egyptian Finance Mr. Dawkins succeeded him. From this he is transferred to the charge of Indian finance where his late chief, Lord Cromer, first won his spurs. The Correspondent adds that Sir Edgar Vincent's name and that of Sir Elwin Palmer were both mentioned for the post.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co.s s s Umta, 3,450 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 15th October, with a cargo 7,078 tons of coal.

THE s s Skuld, 914 tons, Captain O Olsen, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Rangoon, 13th October, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura 2,153 tons, Captain W Butler, arrived in harbour yestrday, from Rangoon, 12th October, via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut, with a general cargo, Mr, Mrs and Miss Fairplay as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Crebbin, in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs Reynold, Mr Moosa Oomar and 7 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Ballaarat, 2,800 tons, Captain C L W Field, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. C Tudhall, Lieut A M Colville, Mr. J B. Livingstone.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (22nd October) via Kathiawar coastports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H J Rustomjee Mr. Jeejeebhoy, 4 soldiers, H L I and 365 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 25.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Afghan	1439	Toulon	Mauritius	H C Joosub
Umta	3450	Harington		M M & Co
Skuld	914	Olsen		Bombay & Co
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
St Mary	1939	Scott		K N & Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett		R Navy
H M S Marathon		Field	(Govt Dock)	Royal Navy
Amra	170	Fry		M M & Co
Mosttari	1110	Clarke		B & P S N Co
India	2291	Robertson	Calcutta	M M & Co
Gulenar		Nacoda		
Assyria	970	Rothwell	P Gulf	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Kurrachee	1-11	F M Co
E	Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
G	Setos	1152	Jacobs	Zanzibar	28-10	F Hayer
H & J	Satrunji	547	Budroo			Shprd & Co
K	Annie	2445	Gould	Dunkirk	26-10	Bombay Co
L	Ileaface	373	S Ally	Mecuila		A Munjee
M	Verona	1950	Barcham			P & O S N Co
N	Muke Maru	2060	K Maru	Japan	3-11	N Kaisha
O	Mozaffari	1387	Griffins	Marseilles	25-10	B & P S N Co
P	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula
Q	Canara	1208	Stalley	Zanzibar	1-11	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati	513	Adam			Shprd & Co
	Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Bhownagar	25-10	Do
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	City of Edinburgh	2202	Baille	Karachi	28-10	F Forbes
3	D Balduino	3014	Delsya	Genoa	10-11	F Balduino
5	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	25-10	P & O S N Co
6	Brindisi	2245	Watkins		26-10	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rassinch	Trieste		A L S N Co
10	Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
12	Arabia	4137	Parfitt	London	5-11	P & O S N Co
13	Amra	170	Fry		29-10	M M & Co
15	Wagner	2205	Cave	Marseilles	28-10	W & A G & Co
16	Clyde	2198	Benny	N F	29-10	P & O Co
	HARBOUR WALL					
	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	25-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Skuld s	Olsen	Rangoon, Oct 13
	Laos s	Flandin	Yokohama, Sept 14
25	Umta s	Harrington	Calcutta, Oct 15
	Landaura s	Butler	Rangoon, Oct 12
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Oct 22
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, Sept 28

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Laos s	Flandin	Marseilles
	Ballaarat s	Field	Shanghai

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Muke Maru, for Japan &c
" D Balduino, for Genoa &c
" Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—40 bales wool Carrimbhoy Nanjee 1500 cwt wheat Forbes Forbes and Co, 2070 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Sewjee 100 cwt coir ropes Corjee Doongersee 115 cwt coir yarn L Maneckchand

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2000 cwt bone meal M Jamall 2000 cwt bone meal Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy 2000 cwt jowari and 501 cwt mussoor A Blascheck and Co 5137 cwt jowari Ralli Brothers 5000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—2000 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wagner s—2001 cwt gingelly E D Sassoon and Co
Mozaffari s—1000 cwt wheat and 909 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2002 cwt rapeseed and 8000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers, 100 tons old iron Essajee Tajbhoy 100 tons old iron Kika Khooshall

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—4000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 153 bales twist Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co 800 bales twist Yan Shun and Co 400 bales twist King Wah

Brindisi s—175 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 25 cwt sharkfins A Allarakhia and Co 2 cwt ivory E Passaya and Co

Ballaarat s—1 tin cowbazar Abdool Cader Esmalljee 1 parcel gooroochandan M M Essabhoy 138 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co 32 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co 109 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co 41 chests opium M H E Ellias, 21 chests opium H A Esmall and Co 19 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co 11 chests opium Tata and Co 15 chests opium Abdoola Allarakhia and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—73 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co 33 chests opium Tata and Co 62 chests opium E Noordin and Co 103 chests opium David Sassoon and Co 7 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co 77 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co 14 chests opium Sorabjee and Talati and Co 24 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co 38 chests opium N J Abraham

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 4405 Vol L O Spencer and No 4406 Vol P H Vogel.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October, 1898.

1. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill for No 1 Company in the Town Hall compound to-day at 6-45 a.m.
2. The Detachments taking part in the Display at Bandora on Saturday the 29th instant will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next 27th instant at 8-45 p.m., for combined drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ONE of De Rougemont's statements shows what a true artist he is. His wife, a gentle gin, told him one day that from the signs of the times it would be as well to climb a tree. They'd hardly settled themselves comfotably on a high branch when a sea of rats broke at the stem. The creatures were on the way to higher land, going home to their mountains, in anticipation of a flood on the plains. Every living thing in their path was picked clean. After their passage kangaroo skeletons lay bleaching in the sun for miles around. A herd of buffaloes or of elephants would have shared the same fate. The alligator was the only creature really safe, and he'd have to run for it if far from water. DeR. had no doubt that both he and his wife would have been lost but for the latter's weather wisdom. As it, was, the remainder of the tribe who were away hunting and hadn't time to notice portents, were carried off to the mountains, too—all except their bones. The gin could recognise but one of her kindred, her poor mother, in the mound. She knew the remains through a skull fracture received in a family misunderstanding. DeRougemont never before thought rats could be so useful. Pity his wife was so weather-wise or that the plain wasn't treeless.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East

VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest calamities to which mankind is subject. It is therefore of importance that we should carefully use our Eyesight while it is perfect, and when the help of Spectacles is necessary the utmost care should be taken to procure suitable ones without delay.

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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.
SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

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Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood.
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
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Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.

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No. 89, GUJAR STREET, BEHIND FULGULLY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

OWING to the position of affairs relating to the French occupation of Fashoda, there was a drop of 11-16 per cent. in Consols yesterday in London, reducing the price to 108 1-16; and from the same cause, there was a decline of 1-4 per cent. in French Rentes, to 101 1-2. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·35 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 1-16; but Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sigh Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 3-16d., to 28 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1 1-4 cent, to 61 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1 cent higher, at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made on Bombay yesterday, amounting to 4 lakhs, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone; Linseed, 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dinkirk, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening. Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 38,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 5 7-16 cents per lb.; January Futures were 6 points lower at 5·25 cents, and April 5 points, at 5·38 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day. Exporters bought 100 bales Karanja, at Rs. 128 1-2 per candy. The Mills purchased 21 bales New Khangaum, at Rs. 135; 200 Julgaum; at Rs. 127; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 126; 33 New Akola, at Rs. 133. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 154 1-2 was quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, Rs. 137; and "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 127.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	753	bales.
Wheat	16,503	cwts.
Linseed	12,918	"
Rapeseed	6,001	"
Gingellyseed	12,693	"
Poppyseed	2,224	"
Castorseed	3,642	"
Rice	1,293	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS are firm markets, with prices unchanged, and a small business doing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady. Lines are reported placed at 19s. per ton for November delivery, and 18s. 6d. for December.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	2,39,351
" " Branches	Inc. "	1,13,555
Other "	Inc. "	1,62,951
Government Securities	Dec. "	13,784
Other authorised "	Dec. "	35,379
Loans	Dec. "	403,849
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	2,42,778
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	31,710
Cash	Dec. "	146,527

The Bank of Bombay Statement issued to-day (for yesterday, which was a holiday), showed that there was a reduction in the Cash Balance last week of some 1 1-2 lakh, at 219 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 19 1-4 lakhs, at 220 1-2 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a falling off to the extent of 2 1-4 lakhs, but at the Branches there was the trifling addition of 1 lakh. Private Deposits showed the meagre augmentation of 1 1-2 lakh. Loans were 4 lakhs lower; and Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh less.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair demand at 1s. 4d., at which rate a moderate amount of business was done. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d., and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	1·71 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are weak, and after opening at 93 7-8 for Cash, and 93 13-16 for 1st November Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, declined to 93 13-16 and 93 3-4 in the two positions, respectively; for 3 per Cents 84 is quoted.

SHARES.—Prices show a tendency to fall away, Bank of Bombay are Re. 1 1-4 lower, at Rs. 1,190 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 15. Rs.	Oct. 22. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,75,981	47,36,620
Do. do. at Branches	27,33,088	28,46,643
Other Deposits	303,01,208	304,64,159
Post Bills	2,226	2,226
Credits, undrawn	21,01,216	22,66,862
Rs.	575,13,719	577,16,510
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	102,49,929	102,36,145
Other authorised Securities	35,33,908	24,98,529
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	49,05,735	54,97,038
Loans do. do. do.	126,24,665	1,22,20,813
Bills Discounted and purchased	35,81,802	38,24,537
Dead Stock	4,15,359	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,759	21,715
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,29,030	97,320
Cash	220,51,535	219,05,008
Rs.	575,13,719	577,16,510

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 11. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,04,27,874	5	7	2,06,77,430	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,83,037	6	2	5,00,09,251	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,47,117	3	10	2,84,191	11	4
Sundries	25,52,191	4	9	26,34,510	12	8
Rs.	10,22,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,11,072	0	0	52,43,538	0	10
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,54,414	0	0	70,05,189	0	10
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,64,39,638	3	8	1,62,98,701	5	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,25,046	1	1	2,18,61,231	10	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,62,528	14	4	2,11,28,327	5	5
Balances with other Banks	6,37,942	5	5	5,07,001	13	10
Bullion	1,405	14	0	1,496	4	0
Dead Stock	13,12,008	1	6	13,11,411	10	9
Stamps	9,659	14	4	9,443	15	6
Sundries	15,02,079	9	2	15,33,974	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,09,631	1	11	97,34,870	2	6
Do. at Branches	2,02,94,794	2	11	1,78,29,197	14	2
Rs.	10,22,60,220	4	4	10,24,55,383	10	1

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,37,757 8 7 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,77,644 7 14	35,15,402	0	6
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	226,34,881	10	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,020	11	11
Sundries	9,79,508	8	0
Total	361,37,812	14	6
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	36,29,336	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	39,13,448	5	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	52,85,449	12	5
Bills discounted and purchased	71,93,270	0	4
Balances with other Banks	7,81,841	8	2
Bullion	9,523	3	11
Dead stock	8,15,927	10	0
Stamps	12,425	2	0
Sundries	82,621	2	1
	226,95,669	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	134,42,143	3	3
Total	361,3762	14	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MHOW.

BIRTH.

DUNBAR STUART—October 22, at Mhow, the wife of Capt P Dunbar Stuart, 25th Bo Rifles, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROWTHER—October 16, at Kasauli, the wife of Major Crowther, 23rd Pioneers, of a son.

FAYRER—October 20, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain J O S Fayrer, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRACKNELL—CURTIS—October 19, at the Baptist Chapel Mongayr, by the Rev B Evans, Harry Johnson, third son of Charles Cracknell, late of Manningtree, Essex, to Gwendoly Estelle, second daughter of T C Curtis, of Colgong.

DEATH.

CROWE—October 19, at Koddom, North Lakhimpur, Henry Milne Crowe.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1898.

THE new Blue Book on the Fashoda crisis is chiefly notable as emphasising the fact that negotiations are being carried on with considerable animation, notwithstanding the initial determination that there should be none until the Marchand expedition was "bundled out" of the Nile Valley. That condition was, on the face of it, extreme and impossible; and Lord Salisbury showed sense and tact in practically ignoring it. An interesting despatch from the Egyptian Government, to which Lord Cromer could scarcely have been a stranger, requested Lord Salisbury to insist that all territory formerly belonging to Egypt should be restored to her. That would necessarily involve the restitution of Lado by the Belgians, to say nothing of Zeila, Berbera and the Somali country generally. The despatches bring the discussion in Paris down to the 12th instant. On that day Lord Salisbury informed Sir Edmond Morison that in the course of a long conference with Baron de Courcel, he offered to provide Major Marchand with provisions and ammunition to enable him to retire westward from Fashoda beyond the Nile water-shed without prejudice to any future delimitation. The French Ambassador stated on his part, that France requires a position on a portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and an outlet for her commerce on the Nile. Lord Salisbury promptly seized the opportunity to request that both these proposals should be reduced to writing. Baron de Courcel apparently returned to Paris to confer with his Government, and returning, presented the written proposals to the Prime Minister, who will lay them before the Cabinet Council to be held to-morrow. It is not likely in a matter of such importance that a decision will be arrived it in one sitting; the proposals will require to be carefully examined before a reply is given. Meanwhile it so happens that eighteen of the newest Torpedo Destroyers—a type of vessel held by Admiral Colomb to be destined to supersede the armour-plated line-of-battle ship—are to be placed in commission, and the English naval arsenals are under orders to prepare for mobilisation. It is understood that troops will be sent from Bombay to Malta forthwith if the tension continues.

THE review of mineral production in India for 1897 just issued by the Government of India is distinctly encouraging. It shows that the mineral resources of the country are by no means so exiguous as is commonly supposed, and that some of them, especially coal and gold, are being developed in a scale that gives promise of very important economic results in the immediate future. The more important minerals are five in number—salt, coal, iron, petroleum, and gold. The review gives the first place to salt, which is a necessary of life, and moreover yields the State a considerable revenue. India has sufficient salt to supply the whole world; but the cost of railway carriage renders it unavailable for Bengal and Burma, which are largely dependent on foreign salt imported from the United Kingdom, Germany, Aden, Arabia, and other countries. The output of salt in the whole of India last year was 923,000 tons, a hundred thousand less then in the previous year. The output fluctuates with the seasons. In good years the salt manufactured in the lakes and estuaries is largely in excess of immediate requirements, and the surplus is kept in stock against seasons when early rains or other conditions render it impossible to manufacture sufficient to meet the demand. The consumption has largely increased owing to the growth of the population. The supply comes from four sources; the lakes and pits of Rajputana, the sea and its estuaries, evaporation being the agent for obtaining the salt in both cases; the rock, salt excavated from mines in the Punjab, and the salt imported from abroad. In Rajputana the Sambhar lake on the borders of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States is leased by Government for three lakhs of rupees, with a royalty for salt in excess of sixty-three thousand tons. The royalty gives these States about two lakhs more. The lake is a shallow sheet of water strongly saline, twenty miles in length, and about seven in breadth. When full, the depth of water is from one to four feet. It supplies the North West, Oude, Rajputana and Central India with very good salt. The quantity varies with the rains; in a good season the lake gives nearly a hundred thousand tons of salt, evaporated in shallow pans into which the brine is raised by pumping, or by men, with baskets lined with leather. Natural-ground salt gives nearly forty thousand tons. The Sambhar lake in 1883-4 yielded two hundred and sixty thousand tons of salt; in 1892-3 only three thousand three hundred. The surplus of good years tides over the deficit of the less favourable. The Didwana lake, three miles long by one broad, belonging wholly to Jodhpore, is leased by Government for two lakhs a year, and yields an average of fourteen thousand tons. Pits sunk in the bed of a river that has disappeared, are leased from the same State for a lakh and seventy thousand rupees. They yield 30,000 tons a year. The Mayo mines in the Panjab have five seams of salt with an aggregate thickness of 275 feet. They are worked by pick and blast like other mines. Vast chambers, 250 feet long by 45 in width and 200 feet high, are separated by walls 25 feet thick. The salt is only limited by the demand, and that again by the cost of railway carriage. The opening of new railways has ousted European salt from Patna and Gya. The mines of Kohat contain inexhaustible supplies. In one place naked salt four miles long by a quarter of a mile in width has a thickness of one thousand feet. The salt of Kohat is put at 150 million tons. Yet Bengal and Burma import salt from Europe and Austria!

The foreign salt in Bengal reaches nearly three hundred thousand tons, while Burma imports forty thousand. Indian salt holds the field in the other Provinces of India. The governing factor of the foreign imports is the cheapness of freights, which are ordinarily lower to Calcutta than the railway rates from the Punjab. When freights are high, imports decline. Salt comes to India in liners, especially from Liverpool, Vessels chartered for the jute trade bringing out salt practically for ballast. Ocean tramps carrying coal to Port Said bring salt from Ras Rowayo and Aden. The reviewer, Mr. D. Hooper, looks to the completion of the East Coast railway to bring Calcutta within reach of a large area of the sea-salt industry, and possibly enabling India to enter into direct competition with foreign salt. On this side of India salt is manufactured on the borders of the Lesser Runn of Kutch, at Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara. A small quantity of European table-salt is brought to Bombay, but the bulk of the supply is Baragara from the subsoil brine near the Runn; the crystals are half to three quarters of an inch long, made up of smaller crystals. The average yield is 85 thousand tons. The sea salt comes from works within thirty miles of Bombay, owned by private individuals. The Government farms out its salt pans. The salt produced is the property of the licensee, and the price is fixed in the open market, the Salt Department keeping the salt in safe custody until the duty is paid, when it is removed under permit. The process of manufacture is described. "The site chosen for a salt-works is usually on the shore of a creek or estuary, below the level of high tides and fully exposed to the influence of the prevailing winds. It is first surrounded by high embankments, the enclosed space being perhaps 250 by 80 feet. The space so enclosed is then divided by other walls into three sections—the outer reservoir, the inner reservoir, and the pan area. The space devoted to pans is cerefully levelled and a floor of clay repeatedly puddled until it becomes water-tight. The pans are formed by small clay partitions, two feet broad, which run the whole length and breadth of the pan area, crossing each other at right angles, and thus forming a number of rectangular crystallising beds. The size of the beds vary, but 18 to 10 feet are common. The levels are so arranged that the water flows from the first reservoir into the second and from the second into the pans, being gradually concentrated as it flows from one basin to another. The water from the sea is admitted through a sluice and is thus exposed to evaporation till it forms brine. With this brine the pans are charged to a depth of an inch and a-half, and within a few hours in favourable weather, especially on shallow pans, a layer of crystal is formed, generally about quarter of an inch in thickness. The salt is then raked on to the ridges and left to dry, and the pans are re-charged."

Sea salt made around Bombay has small crystals an eighth of an inch in diameter. Fine grain salt, the sweeping of the pans, is sent to Calcutta, Bombay reserving for its own use the drift or flake salt, excellent in quality and wholesome. Late rains give a large out-turn; cold and cloudy weather diminish it, and early rain may stop it altogether. For some years past Bombay has imported salt—Indian and Foreign—amounting to ten or twelve thousand tons per annum. Sind and the Persian Gulf ports send salt to our city. The great heat in the Gulf ought to make the preparation of salt in that very bring sea, inexpensive and profitable. Sind manufactures salt in three places, from salt-wells and from deposits in lakes; but the total production does not exceed ten thousand tons. Madras has abandoned the manufacture on the Western coast; but on the Eastern there are seventy one works. Some of these are enclosures several miles in extent. Certain precautions taken by the Madras Government in the interest of the revenue, place the local salt at a disadvantage with that of Bombay, and stand in the way of its success in the Calcutta market. A Company has recently come into existence, which is permitted to refine the salt sufficiently to make it saleable in Bengal. In Burma a certain quantity is produced by evaporation of sea-water, and also by boiling brine-impregnated earth in large caldrons. Nearly twenty thousand tons of salt are made locally and the industry is steadily increasing. The home manufacture is beginning to have an appreciable effect in reducing the imports, which have fallen from fifty-six thousand tons to less then forty thousand within the last two years. Aden manufacted last year forty four thousand tons, valued at over two lakhs and a half. It is noticeable that Bombay salt penetrates further into the other provinces of India than any rival product. This is due no doubt to the greater care and intelligence bestowed on its manufacture. The industry is getting more and more into private hands, Government giving a license for the manufacture, with supervision to safeguard the revenue. Bombay last year exported 128 thousand tons, importing 845. Bengal on the other hand imported 302 thousand and exported 2697 tons. The Indian salt industry has a great future before it

THE authorised translation of the new Civil Code of Japan, which includes that the whole civil and commercial codes under which foreigners in that country will live, commencing next year, has just been issued. The translation, it is explained, is issued by the Japanese Government under the revised treaties with foreign Powers, which provide that an English translation of the codes is to be issued a certain period before the treaties come into force. The code has been in preparation for more than a quarter of a century. M. Boissonade, a French jurist, prepared the first draft nearly twenty years ago. This was examined and revised by a Commission of Japanese jurists, but really never came into force, for another Commisssion to revise was appointed and thia body practically redrafted the whole on the model of the new German Civil Code, and the translation into English is made by a German jurist, aided by an American professor of law in the University of Tokio, a very roundabout, but it is to be hoped effectual method of procedure. However it is reassuring to learn that the general rules of private international law are carefully preserved and clearly stated, likely to prove satisfactory to both the Japanese who have adopted the code and to Europeans who will live under it.

WE hear that in the re-arrangement of departmental responsibility for the various British possessions, dependencies and spheres of influence, Somaliland will be taken over from the influence of the India Office and transferred to the Foreign Office. Anglo-Africans are said not to be pleased with the proposed alteration, though there is no reason why they should not. Somaliland is at present watched over by the Aden political agency and though this is a very step-motherly arrangement, it is preferred to Foreign Office protection, which Anglo-Africans hold to have been far below what was required in Uganda and East Africa. Meantime, says a London correspondent, all expeditions into the interior are discouraged or even forbidden, for the same reason, it is to be presumed, which induced the Government to withdraw its permission to Mr. Cavendish to travel through British Somaliland—namely, the wish to avoid any possibility of complications with Abyssinia. Leave to travel in this part of Africa is said to have recently been refused to several British officers, one of whom, well known as a Central Asian explorer, is at this moment at Berbera seeking to obtain a relaxation of the prohibition in his own favour.

THE strained relations between Great Britain and France over the Fashoda question have greatly affected the local markets, and more particularly in the money market, which has been chiefly affected by the events now passing in Europe. Government paper showed, yesterday, a decline of ½ per cent., placing the rate at 93-13, and if the outlook does not improve immediately a further and more rapid fall is expected to take place. A drop of twenty rupees in the shares all round is a further indication of the prevailing anxiety. The cotton market was as dull as on the previous day, though seeds displayed a distinctly upward tendency.

THE P. and O. steamer Verona, which has been lying in Bombay Harbour for some time has been chartered by the Admiralty to serve as a transport and store-ship, auxiliary to H. M. S. Tyne, in the Mediterranean. Her iron decks are being covered with teak planks, and further fittings are being supplied at Mazagon under R. I. M. Dockyard supervision. to prepare her for troops' She is to be ready to proceed to sea within three weeks, and will be first employed carrying troops from Alexandria to Crete. After that her duty will be to carry reliefs, stores and munitions of war to vessels of the Mediterranean squadron.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the case against Clive Durant reached the eighteenth day of hearing, exclusive of short sittings rendered necessary by the accused's unexpected non-appearance. Durant yesterday examined three out of the six witnesses whose names he had given at a previous sitting, namely, Mr. Owen, solicitor, his clerk Mr. Rozario, and Mrs. Mary Louisa Spenser; and wanted to go into matters which were considered irrelevant by the judge, who remarked that if counsel had been engaged in the case, there would not have been such a disgraceful waste of time. On the evidence for the defence being concluded, Durant was told to sum it up to the jury; but on his applying as an indulgence to be allowed to begin his address this morning, and on his guaranteeing to finish the address to-day, the court adjourned until 10-30 a.m., to-day.

COLONEL H. O. Woodhouse, commanding the 9th Gurkhas, returned from leave on Sunday, and assumed temporary command of the troops at Landi Kotal during the absence of General Egerton in Peshawar

IN the January issue of the "Engineering Magazine" will appear an article on "The Colleges and Churches of Oxford from an Engineer's point of view" by J. W. Parry, late Executive Engineer, Indian State Railways.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. Herbert, lately officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, is likely to be posted as Assistant Adjutant-General Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Colonel Gilchrist appointed Colonel on the Staff.

THE preliminary report of the Transport Committee at Simla is to be finished this week: the main lines on which the transport system can be re-organised being settled. Various matters of detail will then remain for disposal during next month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNG is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malakhand Force, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton.

THE duration and stay of the garrison companies of artillery at the forts at Ferozepore and Allahabad has been reduced from four to three years.

THE Government have sanctioned the issue of a gratuity at 24 rupees a share according to the rank of recipient, to the Imperial Service troops engaged in the recent operations in the North-West Frontier.

A PERSONAL allowance of Rs. 4 a day has been sanctioned by the Home Government to all British officers of Indian regiments serving in the East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate.

ONE thousand two hundred acres of land in the Gugira branch of the Chenab Canal have been given to Ressaidar Bala V. Din Khan, 11th Bangal Lancers, and Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, in recognition of his distinguished services.

WE hear that Mrs. Faunthorpe, wife of Mr. J. C. Faunthorpe, I. C. S., Magistrate in the Balhi district, has been bitten by a dog suspected to be mad, and leaves at once for Paris to undergo the Pasteur treatment.

THE proposed artillery camp at Cawnpore has been cancelled, and the following batteries now attend the Barkacha camp near Mirzapur:—B. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and the 6th, 30th, 41st, 46th and 60th Field Batteries. The Artillery camp at Palipahari will be held on the 24th November to the 10th December. No. 9 Company Western Division attend this camp.

THE commission for the statue of the Queen, to be erected in Lahore in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, has been given by the general committee of the Queen's Statue Fund, Punjab, to Mr. Bertram MackKennal. Mr. MacKennal is a rising young sculptor of the same school and standing as Mr. Frampton, to whom the Calcutta statue has been entrusted, and a really fine work of art may be expected from him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MANSFIELD-CLARKE, Commanding the Madras Forces, accompanied by Lady Mansfield Clarke, Major A. H. B. Cavaye, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain R. Hoare, 4th Hussars, A.-D.-C., was to return from Srinagar and pass through Lahore for Bombay on Saturday, the 22nd instant, by the 9-40 a.m. Down Calcutta mail train. The General will embark for Home from Bombay on or about the 1st proximo.

IT is practlly settled lhat Colonel Hutcheson-ta from the Central Provinces wil officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, *vice* Colone Stephen, proceeding on furlough preparatory to retirement. Colonel Deane, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, replaces Colonel Hutcheson, and when Colonel B. Franklin returns to India after accompanying Lord Elgin home, he will take up the Inspector Generalship in the Punjab.

THE scarcity or fodder in the Western States of Rajputana is being severely felt by the people. In Jodhpore grass cannot be bought under 20 seers a rupee, so that fodder is almost as dear as barley, maize and other food-grains. As the wealth of most of the villagers in these Western Rajputana States lies to a great extent in their cattle, this fodder-famine is a very serious affair. The railway might assist in alleviating the distress were they to reduce the freight charges on grass in the same way as they reduced the charges on food-grains during the famine of 1896-97.

THE annual report of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds for the last twelve months is a bulky volume of over 700 pages, giving full details of the several funds in charge of the trustees. In the preceding year the trustees had in their charge Government and other securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 36,14,936, but as during the year under report members of the community subscribed under various heads Rs. 2,33,651, the total sum now in charge of the trustees amounts to Rs. 38,48,588. Chowpatty hill, where the Towers of Silence are situated, and other immovable properties in charge of the trustees are roughly valued at about fifty lakhs of rupees. The value of the whole trust may be estimated at about a crore.

NOW that thumb impressions are made admissible as evidence of identification in the courts, it would be well for the authorities concerned to overhaul the system under which the taking and registering of such impressions are checked and safeguarded. Take a recent discovery at Suri in the Burdwan division. An office *daftri* there was entrusted with the duty of officially taking thumb impressions on registered documents and to avoid leaving blanks in his register the guileless babu filled it up with thumb impressions taken from any person conveniently at hand. Obviously the system, excellent in itself, would not only lose all practical utility, but would threaten to grow into an active agent of confusion, if not something worse, were the Suri *daftris* example extensively followed. To take a thumb impression is so simple a business that "any fool can do it;" but that is no reason why "any fool" should be allowed to do it.

WE noticed a few days ago observes the "Pioneer" that the latest plan of the East Indian Railway Company to grapple with the heavy traffic on their line is to quadruple the rails between Khana and Burdwan junctions, and to build a new chord line from Burdwan to Howrah direct. This would be only 58 miles in length and a reconnaissance made last year shows that the country is easy throughout, being quite flat and with no large rivers to be bridged. The detailed plans and estimates have not yet been made public, but it may be taken that the expenditure would not reach 50 lakhs. The reason for putting down another set of double rails from Khana to Burdwan, eight miles, is that Khana is the junction with the loop line, and that from this point onwards the traffic to Calcutta is much heavier than higher up the line. The first proposal was to quadruple the rails from Sitarampur to Howrah, but the present proposal seems a better one, as the Burdwan-Howrah line would not only give independent access to the terminus of the E. I. R., but would open out a new tract of country which would yield a large amonut of traffic. We have yet to see what the commercial community of Calcutta will say to the project: at present they are justly complaining that the coal traffic cannot be met and the immediate want is undoubtedly more rollingstock.

A RAILWAY project which is said to be likely to come to the front within the next three years, is a line to link Calcutta with the narrow-gauge systems north of the Ganges. The alignment of this would run practically due north from Naihati, or some adjacent station on the Eastern Bengal line to Rampur Boalia, near which the Ganges would have to be bridged, and thence onward through Malda to Barsoi junction. Such a line could not fail to bring down an enormous amount of direct traffic from the narrow-guage which serves the country lying between Nepal and the Ganges, as the transhipment of goods across the river would be avoided. We look upon this as one of the most important projects under consideration, so far as Calcutta is concerned. It would take several years to complete, as the bridging of the Ganges would be no light task; but a good site for a bridge has been found near Rampur Boalia, and our engineers could effect the crossing with the certainty that the river would not change its course at that particular point. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce should press for this new line, as it would cheapen the carriage of all goods from Purneah and Tirhoot to their port, and trade would be certain to expand.

LORD HERSCHELL (says the *Daily Chronicle*) has a legitimate grievance against a Canadian reporter. When he was at Toronto he was the guest of the Board of Trade. He discovered the morning after that the chief daily paper had represented him to have spoken thus:—"You remember the words of Bishop Heber, who says of Ireland—

> Where every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile."

Not unnaturally, the Irish population have been deeply perturbed over a sentence of this kind coming from the mouth of a statesman whom Mr. Gladstone made Lord Chancellor in his Home Rule Administration.

THE strange human trait that induces a man to risk his liberty rather than lose his joke was well exemplified in Melbourne the other day when an industrious person broke into a house, stole a new pair of tan boots, left his own bulbous ones in their place, and chalked on the latter's soles, "Thanks, very much." The clue obtained by these three words by the character of the hand-writing and by that of the pumps led to his downfall—his ill-timed jocoseness ended in gaol. It was so with many of the bushrangers of 40 years ago. Not content with sticking-up a homestead and securing all the booty they could carry, they tarried to make the unwilling hostess play the piano for them and the buxom daughters dance. This often led to their capture or death. Better the greatest dunce than the person who is funny at the wrong time. The born joker is heavily handicapped in the thieving profession.

ENGLISH people are generally supposed to be slow in learning foreign languages, although experience tends to show that more English people can speak French than there are French who speak the English language. The *Journal des Debats*, apropos of this, tells an amusing story. A London cabman was hailed one day by a Frenchman, who handed him a card on which were neatly written the words "Stick no bills." Cabby was naturally indignant, thinking that it was an attempt to get a rise out of him, but the explanations which followed, although we are not told in what language they were worded, puts the matter in a different light. It seems that the Frenchman had been advised to copy on a card the name of the street he was staying in, so as to prevent any mistakes which might arise from his pronunciation. The name of the street, he was told, was to be found at the corner. So he went there, and, finding the legend "Stick no bills," he carefully copied it.

THERE is an amusing article in the October *Cornhill* on the humours of hospital life. After twelve years' experience of patients of every grade (says the writer), I can fully confirm all that is said about the callousness of the poorer classes with regard to sickness and death. Kind and helpful to each other they undoubtedly are, but their feelings are blunted, possibly by great familiarity and close contact with every form of suffering and disease. The following stories illustrate this condition. A hospital sister summoned the wife of one of her patients into her private room, and began to tell the woman gently that the doctors thought very badly of her husband. "Well, Miss, that's jes wot I sez to 'im lawst visitin' day. Tom, I sez, I think you're breakin' up, I sez. But we'd miss yer wages of a Saturday, I sez, if so be as it pleased the Lord to taike yer."

THE peculiar Australian vice of "shouting" is in a measure forced upon the brewer's traveller if he would forward his master's interests in country places. One "commercial" on the western line found the same old soaker sitting behind the bar door of every house he entered. Wondering how it came that the same face appeared at each "pub" with the regularity of a pendulum, he watched and found that the droughty one on finishing his pint, which he accomplished without inconvenience, slipped from behind the door and made for the next hostelry, where he knew by experience that the bagman would soon arrive. One day the latter left at once on perceiving the dodge, overtook the loafer on the road, and with mordant irony observed, "Don't walk, old man, step in an' I'll drive you over in my buggy.

SOME fifteen years ago (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning*) M. Jules Godin was a barrister at the Court of Cassation, and had won a case for a client. When settling the fees, the client suddenly asked: "Would you like to be Deputy for India? I can arrange it if you will." M. Godin was naturally surprised, but knowing that his client was influential at Pondicherry, he talked the matter over with him, raising the obvious objection that he was totally unknown in India, and that the voyage would be very troublesome. "Do not think of going to India on any account," was the reply. "You have the good fortune to have nothing to do with our dissensions out there, and that is your trump card. Remain in Paris, and leave the matter to me." M. Godin followed this advice, and in a few months fifteen thousand Hindus voted for him as Deputy. A few years later he was elected Senator for the same constituency.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PEACE OR WAR IN THE BALANCE.

ANOTHER BLUE BOOK.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, returned to London to-night, bringing, it is presumed, the French proposals on the Fashoda question.

The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Thursday.

Another Blue Book just issued contains a despatch from the Egyptian Government requesting Lord Salisbury to insist upon all former territory being restored to Egypt.

A despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir Edmund Monson, dated 12th instant, recounts a long conversation with Baron de Courcel in which Lord Salisbury promised to provide Major Marchand with food and munitions to enable him to depart westward from Fashoda, on condition that he retired beyond the Nile watershed without prejudice to any future delimitation.

Baron de Courcel said that France wanted a position upon a navigable portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal allowing her commerce to reach the Nile, and Lord Salisbury then asked for proposals in writing on both these subjects.

BRITISH NAVAL MOBILISATION CONTEMPLATED.

OCT. 25.

The *Daily News* states that warnings to prepare for the possibility of mobilisation have been sent to all British Naval headquarters.

Eighteen of the newest Torpedo Destroyers have been ordered to be commissioned.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

ATTITUDE OF THE MAMUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

No further news of fighting in the Jandol Valley comes to hand, but a Jirga of Mamund Maliks who recently came in to Malakand to pay respects to the Political Officer, declare their willingness to serve Government, and say the Mamunds had taken no part in the affair and are averse to dealings with either the Nawab of Dir or the Khan of Nawagai.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Lieutenant Real, 13th Bombay Infantry have been asked for appointment to the Egyptian Army.

The Medal will not be granted for operations in Mekran between January and March 1898.

Lieutenant S Therethon, 5th Bombay Infantry, Carter 14th Bombay Infantry and Second Lieutenant Van Someren, 36th. Bombay Infantry have been permitted to return to duty.

Major Johnstone, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent has been permitted to retire from the service from the 14th instant on a pension of £250 per annum.

General Palmer, who arrives at Bombay in the Egypt on the 18th proximo on his way to take up the Command of the forces in the Punjab, has selected Major W. C. Ross, late Assistant Military Secretary to General Duncan, as his Assistant Military Secretary, and Lieutenant F. L. Galloway R. A. as A. D. C. on his personal staff.

Commander G. A. Lye, R.I.M., is transferred to the permanent retired list from last Sunday.

A PORT ENGINEER FOR RANGOON.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of an Engineer of the Royal Indian Marine on a salary of Rupees five hundred per mensum, as Government Engineer and Surveyor at the Port of Rangoon.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 25.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ellis, Detective Department, charged Mr. Vertu, second officer German steamer Octavia, lying off No. 4 Jetty, with importing and offering for sale arms and ammunition without a license. On the 20th instant the Inspector arrested a West Indian named Alban with two revolvers which he was offering for sale, together with a hundred cartridges for each. This resulted in Inspector Ellis, accompanied by Inspector Faria, going on board the steamer Octavia, where they were introduced to the accused, who offered to sell them sixteen revolvers at Rs. 17 each. The Inspector agreed to buy them if they could also get a hundred rounds of ammunition for each revolver. Accused then produced a box containing sixteen revolvers, and also a box of ammunition containing three thousand revolver cartridges. The accused was arrested for having imported arms and ammunition and offered them for sale without having a license. The revolvers and cartridges were seized and the accused was released on bail. On being placed before the magistrate to-day he admitted the charge, and also admitted having given Alban two revolvers and two hundred rounds of ammunition to sell for him. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or undergo six months' simple imprisonment. On the application of the Inspector, the revolvers and ammunition were confiscated.

Inspector Damzen of the Preventive Service learning that there was still a quantity of arms and ammunition on board the Octavia. not declared, obtained the sanction of the Superintendent of the Preventive Service to search the vessel, and with the assistance of Preventive Officers H. C. Dufholts and A. L. West, succeeded in finding 5,000 rounds of ammunition, three rifles, two sporting guns, one of these with tripple barrel, two smooth-bores, one rifle bore, valued at Rs. 1,500, and 46 revolvers. Besides these a large quantity of winesspiritsand provisions were also found. The above were declared as stores. The arms, ammunition, wines, spirits and stores were all seized and removed to the Custom House, where the matter is being enquired into.

THE OODEYPUR DACOITY.

LATEST DETAILS.

POONA, OCT. 25.

Of the recent dacoity at Oodeypur some remarkable details are to hand. It appears that sometime ago a member of the Lingayat class of Marwaris living at Junnar died, and bequeathed a good portion of his property to members of his community. Deceased had also a number of debtors in Oodeypur. Accordingly it was resolved by some Bannias to journey to Oodeypur and collect the debts. Eleven of them started on the Friday preceding the day on which the dacoity took place. They stayed in the house of one Ruckmajee Sambajee, a money-lender, and finding some of the deceased's debtors away they stayed for the night. One Ganshet, pleader, having to appear in the Junnar court, went back, but returned to Oodeypur. On learning of the dacoity, the Bunnias gathered at Ruckmajee's house after dinner, and went to an upstair room, where about twenty sat chattering and amusing themselves, when a man arrayed in a scarlet velvet coat came upstairs and ordered them down into the street. Thinking he was a villager they laughed and told him to sit down and have some "pan supari." The latter drew a sword and threatened them. The party rose in fright running into the adjoiningrooms in great terror some climbing up into the loft The dacoit shouted for assistance and their men came up and threatened to burn down the house. The party came down and the money lenders were seized, and made to sit down in a row. Some of the dacoits marched down the village street shouting to people to keep inside. The dacoits went in Ruckmaji's house, dragged him out with his two sons and two Brahmin Gurus. The dacoits then asked one of the Brahmins to point out the owner. He replied that he had gone away. The dacoits became enraged and threatened to cut the noses of the whole party when one of them through fright pointed out Ruckmaji Brahmin who was seized, thrown down, his nose was cut off and he was otherwise injured. The dacoits next seized the owner, pointing out that his fate would be the same unless he gave up all hidden valuables. Ruckmajee produced a large quantity of valuables but the dacoits pressed him for ready money. He stoutly maintained be had none, whereupon the dacoits grew furious, threw him down and cut off his nose; they next seized his two sons, and on the elder son going in and producing a chatty with a quantity of rupees, the dacoits allowed their noses to remain. Two of the members of the party endeavoured to escape; one was promptly captured and his nose cut off, the other, providentially escaped. The dacoits being disappointed at not getting a good booty, resolved to cut off the noses of the remainder. A Brahmin Guru begged for mercy, so only the tip of his nose was cut off. The pleaders turn came next. He offered a large sum of money, but his offer was refused. The dacoits then went into a grain shop which they ransacked; they seized all the books and bonds, and set fire to them. They afterwards went to another bannias shop, seized and brought out an old man and threatened to cut off his nose. The old man being frightened promised his wealth and was 3 times let off. The dacoits remained in the village for nearly two hours and then left threatening those who followed them. The police were informed at the police post, three miles away from where the dacoity took place. The poor mutilated, beaten crowd, returned to Junnar, short of eleven noses. They were informed by the Hospital Assistant there that if they brought the pieces he might stitch them on. They were fetched, but it was too late; the pieces would not adhere. The leader of this gang is a Koli named Bala Reeta, a resident of Akola in the Ahmednagar District. He has been concerned in several brutal dacoities and is a notorious outlaw.

The Ahmednagar District Police having been informed of the occurrnce promptly took steps. Several men were absent from their village, and on their return they were arrested. Five Kolis, who could not satisfactorily account for their absence were put before the Magistrate and were afterwards taken to Junnar. These men were identified, and some property belonging to the outraged individuals found; they have made a confession. The men who were attacked also lend money around. The Koli villages on the borders of the Ahmednager District thought that some bad blood had been engendered, and the Naoli gang hearing that a band of Junnar money-lenders were at Oodeypore, swooped down, wreaked their vengeance and separated. Mr. Thatcher, District Superintendent of Police is prosecuting strict enquiries.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 24.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay 22nd evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	108 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

GENERAL SIR W. S. A. LOCKHART, K.C.B., C.S.I., having been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to arrive from England in the P. and O. mail-steamer Caledonia, on the morning of Friday, the 4th November next, and will land at the Ballard Pier, leaving for Simla, by a special train, at 12 noon, same day, from the Victoria Terminus. The 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, will detail a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and the regimental color, under two officers, to parade at the Ballard Pier on the arrival of the mail steamer, to receive General Sir William Lockhart on landing—Dress—Review Order—White. General Sir Wm. Lockhart will be received with a general salute. Officers Commanding Corps, and depots, Heads of Departments and Staff Officers, off duty, will attend to meet General Sir Wm. Lockhart on landing at the Ballard Pier.

Dress—Review Order—White. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery on arrival of the English mail, when General Sir William Lockhart lands, and at 12 noon to announce the arrival and departure of General Sir William Lockhart.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Stitch in time" in your issue of the 20th inst has hit the right nail on the head. We want a Commissioner who will enquire into things and bring out the real truth to make sweeping statements of the wonderful care and beneficence of the all-powerful plague authority in this be nighted place. Quarantine stations are being sprung upon us in all sorts of unexpected quarters, and without any notice, so that unfortunate travellers, whether they come from plague infected places or not, are, unless a pass is produced, packed back to the place whence they came. There is a great feeling of uncertainty and unrest here, for no one knows what the next day may bring forth. It is to be hoped therefore, that ere long some tangible relief may be forthcoming.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

KOLHAPUR, OCT. 23.

WHAT I have [illegible] said in my last about the searches by the police conse[illegible]uent on the disputes between the senior and the juni[illegible] or chiefs of Kagal does not seem to be quite accurate so far as the cause and the direction of those searches are concerned. Several rumours are current about the mat[illegible]ter, and one is, that the senior chief received an anon[illegible]ymous letter conveying a warning of some plot being o[illegible]u foot to assassinate him, and that investigations were [illegible] ordered by the State authorities for the discovery of t[illegible]e plot. The fact, however, is the same that the hous[illegible]s of certain clerks have been searched, and the of[illegible]ce of the senior chief at Bowra has been sealed by the police authorities. The cause of the search has been kept secret.

Surgeon-Major Martin wen[illegible]t from here to Mahableshwar on Thursday evening. Several people assembled at the station to see h[illegible]im off. Col. Wray went with him as far as Vathar a[illegible]nd returned by the mail crossing at that station, arrivi[illegible]ng at Kolhapur by the next morning train. At the s[illegible]ations of Sangli, Miraj and Shirol Road Col. Wray i[illegible]quired from the officials of the state of plague and of t[illegible]he plague measures at those places.

The weather has been changed now an[illegible]d the regular cold season set in though the sun is h[illegible]t during the day.

The plague at Miraj is still keeping up t[illegible]he fluctuations as reported in my last. The Assist. Political Agent visited the place last week and was pl[illegible]eased to find the arrangements to combat the diseas[illegible] to be excellent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 7.

AN interesting paper which gives very intelligent expression to the views of those who advocate the re-opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and consequently the return of India to her old silver monometallic policy, from the pen of Captain Edward Frere Marriott, appears in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review." Captain Marriott is one of those who maintain, that silver, until legislation was directed against it (and even here we would limit the reference to the influence of the legislation in India and Japan since 1892), remained stable in value, and that the divergence in the ratio of value as between gold and silver has been due to the appreciation of gold. Captain Marriott supports the proposal to reopen the Indian mints, partly on the ground that the cost of producing gold has fallen greatly, and that therefore the divergence between the two metals has ceased, and is now likely to be followed by an approximation of value. Captain Marriott's suggests that "a rupee at its natural level, destined to rise in price as gold falls in value, would be at least as attractive to Western capital as any other currency policy which could be devised." The Japan ratio is equivalent to about 11½d. for the rupee, but Captain Marriott holds that as soon as Japan has completed her exchange silver would rise and the rupee settle at about 1s. 2d. Now the obvious question is whether at either of these two rates the stimulus to the production and export of commodities in India would not compensate for any additional loss by exchange, and whether under such circumstances the cost to the Indian Government of a decline from the artificial 1s. 4d. rate would not be strictly calculable and greatly less than the quite incalculable cost of further perseverance in the attempt to establish a gold standard "with or without" a gold currency in India.

In the current number of the "National Review" the paper which Lord Rothschild read before the Indian Currency Committee in July last, and which is included in the "Minutes of Evidence" of the Committee recently published, appears as an article. Lord Rothschild remarks at the outset that he knows nothing of India itself, as he has never been there; At the outset, however it presents a significant illustration of the way in which a question of which the importance is now being fully recognised has been neglected even in quarters where careful interest in it might have been expected during past years, when such interest might have made a satisfactory solution less difficult than it is now likely to prove. It is only five years since the Indian mints were closed, yet already history is getting wrong. Lord Rothschild tells us that he approved of the closing of the Indian mints because "owing to the cessation of purchases of silver by the United States Government and the failure of the Brussels Conference to come to any conclusion, the Indian Government were face to face with a grave financial crisis."

It is interesting now to find Lord Rothschild declaring that it was a mistake on the part of the Indian Government to discard in the way in which it did the proposals made by France and America last year. For the rest Lord Rothschild "does not venture to advise the adoption of a gold standard and currency for India." He points out that such attempts have not yet been entirely successful either in Russia or Austria Hungary, in Italy, Chili, or Japan; and he adds that certainly India would have "to make long and steady preparations. as the Russian Government did," even to attain the still very doubtful measure of success which Russia has attained. Sir James Westlands scheme he definitely declares to be "impossible and he holds that the Landsay scheme. as it now stands, "would not effect any of the reforms expected from it" The one thing that Lord Rothschild has no doubt about is that the principal object, to bear in mind is to increase the prosperity of India by developing and opening up that vast empire, thereby increasing her capacity for exporting." But will this policy be consistent with the restrictions involved in an attempt to establish a gold standard or a gold currency there?

In their review of the market for Sea Island and other long-stapled cotton for the season 1897-8 Messrs. Stead Brothers, of Liverpool, say that their forecast a year ago to the effect that the Sea Island crop had, for the present, reached a maximum had been fully confirmed by a reduction of about 26 per cent in the total growth for the past season, the crop having been returned as 76,783 bales, as against 103,970 bales for 1896-7. The steady and rapid increase of production in recent years had considerably outrun the actual trade consumption, though at pices previously unheard of and in many cases below the cost of production spinners were prepared to absorb the surplus. Planters have taken the lesson to heart, but even the consequent serious curtailment of acreage has so far had no stimulating influence on values. A long and favourable harvest permitted last year a very complete gathering of the yield, and proved a decided set-off to the reduced area. Since January last the demand has been unusually limited, and a considerable quantity must have been sold at prices involving serious loss and disappointment. The crop has been deficient in natural oil and strength of staple, and has lacked the careful cultivation and preparation which can only be remunerated by better prices. There has been a large proportion of imperfect and "off-in-colour" cotton, but low prices made even such cotton a safe investment to holders. The Georgia crop shows a decrease of about 36 per cent from the crop of 1896-7, and that of Elorida about 5 per cent. In some districts in Georgia planters who had been induced to change from short to long cotton in the hope of a better result were much disappointed with the experiment and returned in the past season to their old proportion of short cotton. The quality of Georgia cotton has, on the whole, been well maintained and shipments both of bright and of off-preparation cotton have been generally satisfactory in length and strength of staple. The Florida crop has been fairly good, but the demand for it throughout the season has only been moderate. The figures show that the takings of this country after a steady and rapid increase from only 20,685 bales in 1892-3 decreased in 1897-8 to the extent of nearly 30 per cent as comparad with the previous year, the decrease to the Continent last year being about 21 per cent and to the Northern mills of America 11 per cent as compared with 1896-7. In this country the spindles in the fine spinning trade have been well employed during the past twelve months, and as large stocks are nevertheless being carried by spinners the suggestion that purchases during the past two seasons have been in excess of current requirements seems to be comfirmed. On the Continent and at the American mills large stocks bought at low prices are, it is believed, also still held.

With reference to the acreage of the new crop of Sea Island and other long-stapled varieties of cotton information is said to be necesearily incomplete and liable to exaggeration; but the reports indicate reduction in South Carolina and Florida and a maintenance in Georgia of last season's area, with, however, less ability and inclination to employ artificial manures, owing to the disappointing prices obtained for the cotton for two years past. The estimate is for a crop of only 70,000 bales. Wheather conditions have not been favourable, but of course the plant's "power of recovery" has been frequently demonstrated in previous years. Drought and cool temperature to begin with, followed by excessive rains and storms, are, however, mentioned and complaints of rust and shedding are said to be general, as usual at this time of the year. Substitutes have been almost unsaleable during the past season in competition with Sea Island at the prices ruling. The import of Tahiti has been about 500 bales, against about 500 bales in 1896-7, and that of Peruvian about 3,400 ballots, against 2,250 in 1896-7.

With reference to the consumption of the yarns spun from the varieties of cotton referred to above, Messrs. Stead Brothers remark that there has been more activity in the thread trade; and they point out that the Board of Trade returns show an increased exportation. "In the Nottigham lace trade," they go on to say "Continental competition continues to make itself felt, and, except in certain lines of manufacture, business has been dull and disappointing. There, has, however been an excellent demand throughout the season for various descriptions of nets and tulles, with orders frequently in arrear; and several of the finer kinds of cotton millinery laces have met with a large sale. The exports of lace and patent net for the year ending 31st August were valued at £2,291,955, against £2,127,959 for the previous twelve months. The Bradford trade continues to be handicapped by the heavy American tariff, and business throughout the year has been much depressed; but within the last few weeks there has been an important change, and a considerable inquiry has sprung up for fine two-fold cotton warps. Should the expected trade revival in the United States become an accomplished fact, even adverse tariffs would not shut out our fine goods from this important market, and makers of fine yarns would participate in the improvement. Reference is made to the formation of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers, Association, and the general outlook is said to be encouraging, as prices of Sea Island "can scarcely fall much below their present level," and some advance of values seems probable unless crop accounts are belied by latter developments,

The returns of the clearances of silk through the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week give a total of 107,306 kilos., as against 119,942 kilos, for the preceding week, 138,120 kilos, for the corresponding week in 1897, and 112,832 kilos. for the corresponding week in 1896. It will be seen that the figures testify to a very marked and continued contraction of speculative spirit, and even of disposition to provide for probable future actual requirements, in the Lyons market. Moreover, the day-to-day business in the market has also given evidence of a decided pause in the silk trade, after the brief period of apparently reviving activity which followed the termination of the war. between the United States and Spain. It is stated, however, that quite recently important proposals have been received by holders of Italian and Cevennes silk from Americans, but that they have been declined owing to the low price limits attached, Meanwhile prices have mained a noticeable steadiness in spite of the dulness which seems to have settled on all branches of the trade for the time being. A few supplementary orders for fabrics for the winter season have been received, and. under the circumstances, have encouraged manufacturers to hope for a return of briskness; and at present, it is argued, the uncertainties respecting the Dreyfus affair must be regarded as affording a sufficient explanation of the general lethargy of French trade. Italian raws continue to be prominent in the current demand, and French. Broussa, and Syrian raws come next. As regards thrown silks, Japan and Canton organsines are specially mentioned as receiving attention.

THE visible stocks of copper in England and France and advised from Chili and Australia at the end of September are estimated by Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London and Manchester, in their fortnightly circular, at 27,583 tons, as against 28,902 tons on September 15 and 28,397 tons at the end of August The price shows a further advance, G. M. B's. being quoted £52 6s. 3d., as against £51 15s. a fortnight ago and also at the end of August. The new supplies from North America have shown a renewed tendency to expansion the total for September being 10,881 tons as against £9,510 tons for August, and though it still falls short of the large monthly figures of April, June, and July it is well up to the average for the past twelve months. The supplies from other quarters also show marked increases for the past month, and the total from all quarters is 20,657 tons as against 15,202 tons for August. The deliveries, however, likewise exhibit a considerable increase, and have again exceeded the new supplies, thus accounting for the further decrease in the total visible supply, the figures being 21,471 tons for September, as against 16,666 tons for August. It may be observed that the visible supply now only exceeds a month's consumption, as indicated by the September deliveries, by 6,112 tons.

IN their circular dated September 22 Messrs. Price, M'Cormick, and Co., of New York, point out features in the general monetary position in the United States which are of a quite abnormal and most interesting character. "The present monetary stringency, if it can be truthfully so described," they remark, "is entirely the result of the method in which the Government elected to dispose of the war loan. As actual hostilities came to an end much sooner than most people had expected the Government's expenses on account of the war were of course heavily reduced, while the Treasury was constantly absorbing money from the open market by reason of the payments on the new loan. These payments are now practically finished, and the daily Treasury balances are showing heavy decreases, In addition to the money being returned to the open market by reason of the Treasury deficits, gold is pouring into the country from both coasts, while the peculiar situation which has caused money to rule higher in New York than at points in the interior is also resulting in heavy shipments of money from Philadelphia, Boston, and other points to this city. Another interesting and significant feature of the present money market situation, and one which shows clearly the tremendous increase and diffusion of the general wealth of the country, is furnished in the fact that during the prevalence of the high rates in the New York money market banks in interior cities as far west as Chicago have been buyers for investment of commercial paper in New York city. We doubt if conditions similar to this have ever existed before in the financial history of the country, and it is to be noted that this has taken place at a time when the West is usually in need of money to move the crops."

The leading topics in Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton trade dated New York, September 28, are the question of a reduction of the production of cotton as affecting the interests of growers in the Southern States, and the lethargy of the American markets meanwhile, not-witht standing the tempting lowness of prices. "At presen. prices for cotton," Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co remark, "the South is confronted with the solution oy a problem in economic conditions which must seriously affect the prosperity of a vast number of people. Mann predicted that this result would follow the production of another large crop, which might add another million bales to the surplus created last season, but their predictions were laughed at, and all efforts to bring about a reduction of acreage practically failed, It is not generally realised that the mammoth crop of last season brought to the entire South less money than the moderate crop of the preceeding season, and that the value of the present crop promises to be 23 to 30 millions of dollars less than last year. When in 1894-5 the lowest quotations were recorded, a large portion of the crop had been marketed; this season the lowest price since 1848 came at the opening of the year, together with an amount of low-grade cotton, which can only mean serious loss to every planter who is not raising cotton as a surplus crop on small plantations. We doubt if in any instance where labour has to be hired or rental paid for land the net result of producing cotton this season will be other than a loss. In short, the land will not support two people with cotton selling at 4 3-4c. at the ports, and either the landlord must find other and profitable crops or the labour will be forced to find other employment. Why, then, may be asked, do not merchants, spinners, and speculators rush to buy cotton at these prices which are admitted to be below the average cost of production? Because they realise that the planting interests were well warned last spring and paid no attention to the calamity which awaited them. and they fear that they will again try to add to the load weighing upon them on the idea that the way to secure a better return is not to raise less cotton, but to raise a greater quantity to be sold at a lower price. Someone aptly suggested a contrary method the other day, namely that if every fifth bale were burned the South would be better off financially. While awaiting the solution of this problem only the most careful and conservative merchants are slowly buying the market down, as the traders are so impressed with the idea of a further decline being almost certain that they see no justification in buying before the intention of the Southern planters for next year is well defined. There is a growing demand from outside investors, but this is not here as in Europe, where the practice of investing capital in merchandise at low prices is a favourite method of securing a large return in interest. Here we seem to prefer to wait until prices advance before buying, and usually succeed in securing the merchandise previously bought by careful investors at a profit to them and not always to ourselves. The general idea among the trade is that unless we have an early frost cotton will drag until spring when it can be bought has cheaply as at the present time. It is noticeable however, that Europe is pursuing a different policy she appears to be acting on the policy of buying the market down from present prices.

DARING BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

BEFORE Mr. C.W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Superintendent Grennan charged Cassum Buctawar a Mahomedan of noted character, Abdul Wahab, an embroiderer and a resident of Delhi, and Alumgir also an embroiderer, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 3,000, the property of Mooltanee Gooroo Dayal Bishandas, a dealer in embroidery, having his place of business at Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the evening of the 12th instant complainant locked the door of his shop and went to sleep on the verandah. When he awoke about 6 o'clock on the following morning and went to the shop, he found the lock intact; but on entering the place he discovered the back door, which had been closed on the inside the previous night, was open and four boxes, containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 1790, gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000 and cash, broken open and their contents abstracted. Some pieces of wearing apparel, which were in the boxes, were found strewn about the floor. A report was made to the police, and Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Power immediately proceeded to the spot and made inquiries. It was ascertained during the course of the investigation that the second accused used to visit the place and occasionally did odd jobs for the complainant, and that during his visits he became acquainted with the property possessed by the complainant and came to know where he used to keep his jewellery, &c. A month prior to the commission of the offence, the third accused Alumgir, who knew a servant of the complainant, admitted having bought an auger for Re. 1 paid to him by one Ismail from a Borah dealer in old iron at Chindi Bazaar, and that on the night in question before the shop was closed Alumgir in company of the first accused had made their way into the shop and concealed themselves. They also admitted that during the night the two accused broke open the four boxes by means of the auger and abstracted the properties which they then tied up in a bundle and made their exist from the back door which in a hurry they left open. They then carried the spoil to the house of the second accused at Bhendy Bazaar Road, where they divided the booty amongst themselves. On the morning of the 9th idem policeman No. 935, residing at Bhendy Bazaar road, and attached to A Division, received certain information, which he conveyed to his sahib Constable Brewin. Acting upon this clue, Superintendent Grennan, accompanied by Constable Brewin, went to the house of one Abdool Razak at the Northbrook Gardens and arrested the second accused. On his place being searched, silk clothes of the value of Rs. 34 and a metal watch worth Rs. 20 were found, This property, the accused stated, he had purchased out of the stolen note for Rs. 100. The accused further stated that two days after the theft he entrusted a bundle containing his share of the property to an acquaintance of his named Nizamoodin Abdool Gunnee, a Mahomedan priest of Mahim, for safe custody. Nizamoodin on being interrogated produced the bundle, On the afternoon of the 21st instant, the police on the strength of the statement made by the second accused, arrested the first accused in a house at Falkland Road and recovered property of the value of Rs. 700 from his place. The two accused then took the police to the complainant's shop and pointed out an empty room at the rear of the shop, where the first accused produced a large auger, which was concealed on a large shelf. In prosecution of their inquiries the police recovered some more ornaments and a currency note for Rs. 100 from an empty room in Telly Gully, which the second accused had, two days after, rented for his own use. It was also ascertained that on the 18th instant second accused despatched a parcel containing silk clothes to the address of his relative named Mir Moostafa Ali Mir Mahomed Ali at Delhi. The police, on the statement of the two accused, ascertained that third accused Alumgir left on the night of the 17th idem from the Grant Road Station, for his native place at Delhi, taking with him his share of the spoil. A telegram was sent to the authorities at Dehli, requesting them to arrest Alumgir, and two days after he was arrested at Bandiqui or his way to Delhi, with a currency note for Rs. 50 and property valued at Rs. 42 in his possession. He was brought down to Bombay on Monday, the 24th idem, and placed before Mr. Gell, when he admitted his guilt.

Mr. Grennan applied for a remand in order to get the parcel from Delhi. The application was granted.

THE KAISER'S CRUSADE.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN PALESTINE.

FEW persons regard the tour which the German Emperor is making in the Holy Land as a mere "sentimental journey." The Kaiser is going to see the Holy Places, and to be present at the consecration of a German Protestant church in Jerusalem, but it would be strange if he were not to give his attention to other matters as well, So keen an observer will not neglect to take note of the geographical and commercial capabilities of Palestine, and whether the visit has any defined political purpose or not, it is at least possible that it may have political results. The forthcoming Imperial expedition is discussed from this point of view by an anonymous writer in the "Fortnightly Review," in an article entitled "The German Emperor and Palestine." The point mainly dwelt upon is the importance of the Holy Land as a centre of railway communication between the West and the East.

Many years ago the late Duke of Sutherland personally examined the line of country from Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, to the Sea of Galilee, with a view to the construction of a canal which should connect the river Jordan with the Mediterranean, and terminate at Akaba at the head of the Red Sea. The scheme was so vehemently opposed by the Porte, however, that it had to be abandoned. In 1872 the committee which was appointed to consider the advisability of making

A RAILWAY TO INDIA THROUGH SYRIA

and along the Euphrates Valley, started with Alexandretta as the Mediterranean terminus, but found that the tunnelling operations requisite would be so costly as to be prohibitive. Seven years later, Major Conder pointed out that Haifa was the proper place; "and," says the article before us, "the truth of this statement has received practical confirmation by the English company which is building a railway from Haifa to Damascus, a city with at present 250,000 inhabitants." The English Company is not, however, alone in the field. "In five years from now a German railway, financed by the Deutsche Bank, will be running from Constantinople to Biredjik, on the upper waters of the Euphrates. A third railway, not yet commenced, for which the French hold the concessions, will start from Biredjik and reach Damascus via Aleppo and Homes." Upon these facts the writer moralises thus:—"From what is going on in China

THE VALUABLE LESSON IS IMPRESSED ON US

notwithstanding that Lord Salisbury has maintained the contrary, that political power, and all that follows from it, belongs to that country which owns the railways, and bearing this in mind, the fact that five years ago the English company received an offer through Kamil Pasha, which they happily declined, to cede their contract at an advance of £37,000 on the total outlay, acquires great importance. The other party were Germans, and had they succeeded in tempting the English syndicate to part with their rights, the French company would have found Germans to the north of them, and Germans to the south of them; but the English syndicate did not make any graceful concessions, for which I hope the French company is properly grateful. But the Kaiser is going there, and the Sultan is, for the time, at any rate, convinced that his German Majesty is his real and, perhaps, only friend. Between good friends exchanges—for mutual benefit—are not uncommon; and nobody who has followed German policy, in even the most perfunctory manner, during the last 10 years, will be very much surprised if the Kaiser gives proof of the great interest he takes in Turkey, and especially in that wonderful portion of Turkey, to which he is going, by asking the Head of the Faithful to give him two small ports—Haifa, with its prosperous German colony, and another on the Persian Gulf." The "Fortnightly" article goes on to point out the urgent necessity of England

NOT ALLOWING THE COMMERCIAL ROUTES OF THE WORLD TO BE TAKEN

from her command. "Why did Venice fall? Because the Turks closed up her commercial routes to the East. Our little country is at present the centre of the world's commerce, but will not remain so if the great trade routes fall into other hands." Within three years, the writer continues, it will be possible to get into the train at Ostend, and travel straight through to Port Arthur. In five years it may be possible to travel without change of carriage from the Cape to Alexandria. "There is yet a third great world-line from Constantinople, via Palestine, Persia, India, and Burmah, to Hong Kong." The importance of these three great lines of communication cannot be exaggerated. Leaving out of consideration the Siberian line, it must be noted that Palestine is the great centre, the meeting of the roads. "Whoever holds Palestine commands the great lines of communication not only by land, but also by sea. Not only would the Power in Syria control the railways, but would be master of the Suez Canal, and, in addition, would dominate Egypt; with a modern Power, like France or Germany, firmly established in Syria, the British could only remain in Egypt on tolerance."

Germany, says the article in conclusion, is playing a bigger game in the East from day to day, and the Kaiser is not the man to forego the opportunity which presents itself of acquiring for the Fatherland the future great centre of the worlde's commerce. Let us hope that the rich man will rouse himself in time and show himself equal to the occasion, and acquire such leases for ninety-nine years of the land through which the great arteries of his commerce must flow as may be necessary; not, indeed, for his sole exclusive benefit, but in order that it should remain for ever an open door."

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman

Mr. J. A. Lord
Mr. E. H. McDowell
Mr. J. W. Rice
Mr. F. J. Clark
Mr. N. G. Velinkar
Mr. Govind K. Ranade
Mr. Brijmohan Lall
Mr. Sorabji C. Sett

Durant arrived in court about five minutes after 10 o'clock, the time fixed by his lordship on the last occasion. His lordship on taking his seat on the Bench asked Durant to proceed with his witnesses, reminding him at the same time that he attended the court five minutes late.

Durant said he had an application to make, and it was that he had been cruelly attacked in his absence, which, he was afraid, might act prejudicially to him.

His lordship: To what attacks do you refer?

Durant said he referred to the attacks made on him by the learned counsel for the prosecution during his absence.

His lordship said that he could not hear Durant's application, and asked him to proceed with his case.

Durant said that he was advised that he had the right to make the application.

His lordship: You have heard my ruling, and you must follow my directions.

Durant wished to know if the charges made against him were not the same as those preferred against him by the magistrate.

His lordship said that the charges had been read over to the accused.

Durant said he had been advised by both counsel and solicitors that the charges as they were drawn up should be amended. His application was, therefore, to amend the charges.

Mr. Macpherson said that it was not for the accused to amend the charges. It was simply a waste of time.

His lordship: What is your application?

Durant said that according to section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code the charges were defective, the result being that there would be no case to go to the jury. They would soon see whether it was so or not.

His lordship said that Durant need not trouble himself about the charges. If the charges were defective, so much the better for the accused. When Durant addressed the jury he could mention it.

As Durant persisted in proceeding with his remarks,

Mr. Macpherson asked his lordship to give his ruling at once.

Durant said when the counsel for the prosecution wanted to make any application he was given a patient hearing, and he saw no reason why a patient hearing should not be given to him.

His lordship asked Durant to proceed with his witnesses.

Durant asked his lordship to make a note of his application.

His lordship said he had already taken a note of the application.

Mr. Rozario, manging clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors for the prosecution was then examined at great length by Durant on the subject of statements made by witnesses in the case.

His lordship asked Durant about half a dozen times not to ask questions which were not relevant to the inquiry.

Durant asked his lordship not to make unkind remarks.

His lordship: I do not wish you to make remarks which are impertinent. You go on with the case.

As Durant again went on asking irrelevant questions,

Mr. Macpherson said if the jury desired that Durant should ask any further questions on the point.

Durant said that his case was that the prosecution was false, and that his lordship had shut out the whole of the case which he wanted to prove of a counter conspiracy.

His lordship: It is absolutely untrue. Go on with your examination or else I will ask the witness to leave the box. My direction is that you go on with the examination of witnesses.

Durant proceeded to read a report appearing in the *Times of India* of Mr. Davur's opening statement made before the magistrate, and asked witness if it was not a fact that Mr. Davur made the several tatement appearing in the report.

His lordship said that Durant's object evidently appeard to be to protract and delay the trial. He had great experience of criminal trials, and he might say that it was a most disgraceful waste of time to read counsel's statement made in the lower court. He was perfectly certain that if counsel had been engaged in the case, there would not have been such a disgraceful waste of time.

Durant said his point was that the prosecution had now shifted the whole of their case He wanted to show that the whole of the evidence given by Dorabjee Patel must be false and was absolutely false.

His lordship in order to shorten proceedings asked Mr. Macpherson if he admitted that the report appearing in the *Times of India* on which Durant relied, was a correct account of Mr. Davur's statement, for, if it was, Durant might then without reading the same at length be allowed to found his arguments to the jury on statements made by Mr. Davur in his address.

Mr. Macpherson said that the report was substantially correct.

His lordship said that he would not object under the circumstances to Durant founding his arguments on statements made by Mr. Davur, counsel for the prosecution, in the Police Court.

Mr. Rozario, cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, said that he was present when Burjorjee Bottleboi was examined by Mr. Owen. He made his statement in English. He made it in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Owen. At times the defendant was helped out in Gujrati by Mr. Mistry.

Is it true that Mr. Owen asked him to sign the statement and that he refused to do so?—Mr. Owen did not ask Bottleboi to sign that document.

Did you hear Mr. Jeejeebhoy or anybody else ask him or suggest to sign it?—No.

Was the statement read over to Bottleboi?—It was read over to him very carefully by Mr. Owen, and he said it has quite correct.

Do you remember the evidence of two Europeans, Colville and Hodges, going to the Fitzgerald Hotel?—Yes.

Did you hear Durant put in cross-examination a question on the subject whether Davur did not come in a victoria to the Fitzgerald and that while Davur remained in the carriage outside Dorabjee Patel went to the hotel by himself?—Yes.

Was there any reference in the Police Court about Colville and Hodges?—None whatever.

Are you familiar with the exhibits j, k, l, m, o and p?—Yes.

Can you swear that these exhibits are identical documents that were lodged with the information?—I can. Copies were made before they were lodged in court.

Bottleboi's statement made before Mr. Owen was here put in evidence.

Durant re-examined the witness, and while he was doing so, he said that he wanted to put a question to the witness in the absence of Mr. Owen.

Mr. Macpherson; I have no objection.

His lordship: I am not going to compel Mr. Owen to leave the court.

Mr. Macpherson; He is perfectly prepared to leave the court.

His lordship (to Durant): In order to oblige yo Mr. Owen has left.

Durant (to Mr. Rozario) You have heard me examine Mr. Owen with reference to the disappearance of documents in the Police Court?—I have.

Are you prepared to swear that you never heard in connection with this case of the existence of the document similar to exhibit (m) but purporting to bear signatures?—I never heard of its existence. I am prepared to swear that I never saw such a document.

Durant then asked that Mr. Owen be called into the box.

Mr. F. A. Owen examined by Durant said that he recollected being examined by him with reference to the disappearance of the documents. He had no hesitation in swearing that he never heard of any such document as was referred to by Durant. He to the went into the box to try and remove an absurd mistake on the part of the counsel for the defence as identity of documents.

Mr. Owen explained the reason why he saw the magistrate in his chamber in connection with an application he was instructed to make by his client.

Durant: As an educated Englishman what do you understand by the word evening.—

His lordship. As an educated Englishman, he means that evening means evening. (Laughter.)

When Durant began to ask a number of other questions.

His lordship said that the accused was abusing the latitude allowed him by the court. If Durant did not confine himself to directions given to him by the court, he would ask Mr. Owen to leave the box. He was not going to have the point argued. What he asked Durant was that his directions must be obeyed. If Durant went on talking, he would consider it a contempt of court and fine him.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the witness said that he remembered Bottleboi making a statement to him. He had heard his evidence in court. He never asked him to sign his statement which was taken down by him (Mr. Owen) in his office. As far as he knew no one else asked Bottleboi to sign his statement. Witness read over the statement to him, and he was quite sure that he understood it.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Spenser deposed to seeing Nanabhoy at the Fitzgerald Hotel. She saw him, but did not hear what he said.

Durant applied that Professor Gujjar, who was ill, might be examined on commission.

His lordship: His name is not in the list of witnesses.

Durant said that Professor Gujjar would prove as an expert that the letter written by Nanabhoy to the witness Kaka was a forgery.

His lordship did not consider the evidence necessary. He did not think that any great-reliance could be put upon post envelopes.

Durant was asked if he desired to call other witnesses whose names he had given.

Durant wanted to call Mr. Smith, but he was not present in court.

There were no more witnesses called for the defence.

The evidence taken in the lower court regarding the disappearance of documents was then read and put in evidence.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Mr. Macpherson continued reading the documents in the case. He put in the opinion of the Advocate General in the matter, and the instructions on which the opinion was founded.

His lordship told Durant now to sum up the evidence.

Durant said that while he was cross-examing Jeejibhoy, his lordship once or twice interrupted him, saying that he (Durant) could put in the documents at a later stage to contradict the witness.

His lordship said that Durant, not having taken the proper opportunity to do so, could not be allowed to do it now.

Durant was allowed to put in the printed correspondence and the pamphlet, published by Dady against the management of the Oriental Mills.

Durant then asked that his address should be adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

Mr. Macpherson said he would leave the question to the jury.

His lordship said that, if Durant guaranteed to finish his address to-morrow he would consider his application.

Durant said that he would do his best to finish his address to-morrnw.

His lordship said that would not do, and that Durant must give an absolute guarantee to finish the address to-morrow or that he should begin now to sum up.

Mr. Macpherson said it was understood that no more witnesses were to be called.

His lordship said Durant had closed his case, and that no more witnesses could be called.

Durant then gave a guarantee that he would close his address to-morrow (Weduesday.)

His lordship then intimated his intention to adjourn the court till 10 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday.)

The foreman of the jury asked that the court might sit at 11 o'clock for the convenience of some of the jurors.

His lordship thereupon directed the Sessions to be adjourned till 10-30 a.m., to-day (Wednesda

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th October:—

Read letter from Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, dated 26th September 1898, pointing out that he has abandoned the idea of having an underground passage from the sea and that any reference to it may be omitted in the lease; enquiring if the Trustees will have any objection to his laying down pipes to the sea for water required for his refrigerating machinery, hydraulic lifts, fire service, and possibly for baths and flushing purposes, and also for the discharge of all undefiled water; requesting permission for landing building materials, *e.g.*, bricks, tiles, stone, timber, lime, sand and ironware at the Apollo Bunder as it would be convenient and less expensive to him in certain cases; saying that he will also require a large plot of land for storing materials, putting up chunam mills, &c.; suggesting that the cotton plot to the north of the Henry and to the west of the Merewether Roads, admeasuring about 202 feet, by 160 feet, will be the most suitable for the purpose; and lastly requesting the Trustees to allow him to enter upon the land agreed to be leased to him at an early date. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 13th October 1898, reporting that two-thirds of the site of the 80 feet road on the east side of his plot and the whole of the existing ground on the site of the Armiston Road Extension might be let to Mr. Tata for storing materials, which would make an area of 28,700 square feet. Read note by the Chairman proposing that Mr. Tata may be allowed to lay pipes and to take sea-water for use for his refrigerating machinery, hydraulic lifts, fire service, baths and for flushing purposes; that there is no objection to Mr. Tata's propsoals to land building materials at the Sea Wall on the Apollo Reclamation close to his proposed building. subject to payment of the usual wharfage fees, etc.; that the plot applied for by Mr. Tata for storing materials during the construction of the building cannot be spared and the vacant spaces described by the Engineer may be offered him at the rate mentioned by the Traffic Manager, viz 8 annas per 500 square feet per month.

Resolution—The proposals made by the Chairman are approved.

Submitted Trustees Resolution, dated 13th September 1898, approving of the rules to regulate the election of a Trustee of the Port to the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay. Submitted Circular Notice, dated 3rd October 1848 intimating that the election of a Port Trustee to the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay will take place at the ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to be held in their office on Tuesday, the 18th instant. It was proposed by Mr. I. M. Shields and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram that the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke be elected to serve as the Trustees' representative on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. On the motion being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Resolution—To be communicated to Government with reference to letter No. 4933, dated 7th September 1898, from the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th October 1898, enquiring whether the men, laid up through the after-effects of inoculation, are to be paid for any time they lose, and saying that it is undrstood the Chairman has arranged with Dr. Shivdas to prepare to inoculate all who wish it, as the men will much prefer to be inoculated by one they know than by a stranger. Read note by the Chairman, dated 8th October 1898, proposing that two days' leave with full pay may be allowed to any employe of the Port Trust drawing Rs. 50 per mensem or less, and to work-people on daily pay, men or women, provided that the inoculation be done at the Port Trust Dispensary by Dr. Shivdas, or upon his certificate that the employe has been so inoculated, further when Dr. Shivdas certifies in special cases that further leave is necessary owing to illness due to inoculation, each case should be submitted to the Head of the Department concerned who may be authorised to grant up to two days' extra leave, or four days in all, but this exta leave should only be granted sparingly and when absolutely necessary. Read letter from Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, Trustees' Medical Officer, No. 90 dated 13th October 1898, intimating that, as per instructions from the Chairman, he attended the Plague Research Laboratory for some days and obtained the necessary instructions in the technique of inoculation, that a certificate of competency for carrying on the process is given to him, that Professor Haffkine, [illegible] has supplied him with the necessary [illegible] prophylactic, &c., and proposing to [illegible] inoculation at the Port Trust Dispensary from the 15th instant, the operations to be conducted on all days, except Sundays, between 3 and 4-30 p.m.

Resolution—The establishment of a plague inoculation station at the Port Trust Dispensary for the employes of the Port Trust only, and the arrangements made by the Chairman in connection therewith are approved.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 6th October 1898, proposing that from 1st October 1898 the rates of rent to be charged for all land occupied by the Municipality of Bombay for purely plague purposes shall be at half the rates of rent, and that the Port Trust buildings or sheds shall be charged for at full rates. The note above referred to, as also the papers underlying it, having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

With reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 175, dated 25th May 1897, the Trustees are pleased to decide that, with effect from the 1st October 1898, the rates of rent to be charged for all land occupied by the Municipality of Bombay for purely plague purposes shall be at half the usual rates of rent fixed, by the Trustees for the particular locality or bunder, &c. The use of Port Trust buildings or sheds shall be charged for at full rates.

The Following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Oct. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 14th Oct. 1898.	For week ending 14th Oct. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 14th Oct. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	533	13	452
" piloted out of harbour	20	547	18	450
" transported	11	415	12	264
" attended to	0	52	0	72
" warped	0	39	0	27

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

WITH regard to the telegram sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Bombay Presidency Association, recommending Mr. Justice Parsons for the post of Chief Justice of Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* writes: We are glad to observe that our emphatic protest against the action of the Presidency "Association in despatching a telegram to the Sectetary of State for India, recommending or rather dictating to his Lordship that Mr. Justice Parsons should be appointed the Chief Justice of Bombay, has met with a general approval, including that of some of the principal members of the Association. We are assured by some of the leading members of that body that our protest was none too strong for the occasion, and that our arguments were simply incontrovertible. There is a general feeling here that the Government of Bombay should have declined to become the medium of despatching such a telegram to the Secretary of State for India, who, it is hoped, will treat the communication with the scant courtey it deserves.

THE NEW PLAGUE RULES.

Commenting on the new plague rules, the "Rast Goftar" says: The latest rules for plague administration promulgated by the Government of Bombay will, it is hoped, be received with unmixed satisfaction by the people of the Presidency. The many restrictions placed upon the general public for travelling from one part of the Presidency to another, have now been removed, a strict medical examination and the disinfection of clothes only being enforced as precautionary measures against the propagation of the plague in the country. Government have tried, and are still trying, every conceivable measure to prevent plague germs being carried into unaffected parts of the country, and everything that has hitherto been done by them, though it may not have proved efficacious to the extent that it was expected to be, was done with the best of intentions, and in the interest of the public at large. When the Government at first introduced certain preventive measures, it was, no doubt, intended that they should be carried out on the lines of least resistance and with discretion, but as everything left to the discretion of the subordinates, opens a door to bribery and corruption, the benevolent orders of the Government were not unfortunately carried out in the spirit in which they were given.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: We see from the revised plague rules which were published last Monday that our previous information regarding them was substantially correct. That much thought has been given in their preparation is evident from the context, but we cannot say that some of the thought expended on their framing has been of a wise character. As we observed last week those rules which prescribe medical examination of passengers travelling by rail, their detention under certain conditions, and the exploded revival of disinfection—these are most likely to create fresh trouble and again raise an outcry. The examination by means of thermometer was the subject of loud complaint among passengers by sea, and if it is intended to have a repetition of a similar examination this year in connexion with railway passengers, then, it may be anticipated that complaints of a bitter character are sure to crop up. A great deal will certainly depend on the medical officers themselves. It is no doubt a concession to popular sentiment to say that no subordinate officer will have the authority to detain a passenger. But it should be borne in mind that even superior medical officers are not without insolence of office.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—Fresh experience alone will justify the hope that the new plague rules will secure for the people the greatest convenience with a modicum of discomfort. And while apparently the last two year's medical battling and all the segregating and disinfecting operations did not make those responsible wiser in the matter of plague treatment, financial difficulties, to say nothing of constant official bungling, have supervened to restrain the vigour of the last year's operations. Those responsible now seem to become wiser and one expects that absence of unnecessary vigour in the matter of medical examination may not be productive of fresh and unforeseen difficulties. Segregation and quarantine now no longer form a feature of the rules, and with a selection of duly qualified and well trained officers the plague rules may be expected to work well

LORD ROBERTS AND THE PARSEES.

Referring to the letter of Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector, Bombay Custom House, to the *Times*, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The Parsee community owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, for his communication to the "Times," affirming that Lord Roberts, in his latest work entitled "Forty-one Years in India," was quite mistaken in calling the Parsees a band of self-appointed political agitators in India. We were the first to repudiate the charge when the book was first published to the world. We clearly pointed out at the time that the sins of one or two Parsees, with two or three of their henchmen and hangers-on, ought not to be visited on the members of the entire community, whose loyalty has become proverbial, and who have politically washed their hands clean of these agitators. We hope and trust that the appeal made by Mr. Rustom to Lord Roberts to take an early opportunity to withdraw the charge against the community, will be acceeded to by his Lordship.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes; Mr. Rustomji P. Talyarkhan fancies he has made himself famous by that blustering and unmeaning letter to the "Times." But the "Overland Mail" has seen through the ineptitude of the writer and therefore justly castigated him in the following paragraph which every "loyal" Parsee should read, mark and inwardly digest. "What ho Jehangir! Mr. Rustom Pestanji of that ilk, an assistant collector in the Bombay Customs, has been reading Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India," and fell, upon a rather incautiously worded passage in which he seemed to mix up the Parsees as a body with certain "self-appointed agitators who pose as the mouthpieces of an oppressed population." The phrase, by the way, is not happy from a literary point of view, but in any case imputes no disloyalty.

THE RETIRING VICEROY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that the harangue of Mr. Fanshawe, at the United Service Club dinner, at Simla, in honour of Lord Elgin, was no exception to the general run of speeches on the occasion, though there was a studied attempt at moderation, but without effect. Our contemporary adds: So far, then, we cannot congratulate Mr. Fanshawe on his postprandial harangue. Neither can we honestly endorse all what he said in praise of the departing Viceroy, because, we repeat, his statements are historically inaccurate. We cannot take them seriously. It is a matter of regret that Indian official life should be a life of transparent artificiality and unmitigated hypocrisy. Its traditions are to indulge in superlatives and romance about itself and the Viceregal entourage. We wish the distinguished service and its members joy of those traditions, and we wish them further joy in having among their rank so distinguished a member as Mr. Fanshawe. For who could have better acted the panegyrist of Lord Elgin at Simla than such a master of the art? But for him we should have never known that his Lordship was such a Colossus of a Viceroy—one who has achieved miracles in Government, aye, greater than those of all Viceroys put together since the days of the Mutiny.

The "Gujerati" states:—We are not disposed to scrutinise rigorously Mr. Fanshawe's laudatory statements regarding Lord Elgin and his regime. Gratitude and friendship are not always particularly discriminating not respectful of the stern voice of impartial history. We cannot honestly endorse all that has been said in praise of the departing Viceroy. We are ready to concede that His Excellency came to this country with the best of intentions and that his administration had to contend against a rare combination of wide-spread calamities. But we cannot ignore the fact that he never showed force of chaacter nor afforded proofs of statesmanlike capacity. He was an easy tool in the hands of more powerful advisers, and never endeavoured to impress his own individuality upon the administration. We fail to understand how the country would have been worse off if the Services had the reins of administration exclusively in their own hands without having any Viceroy as ths nominal head of government.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—In Lord Elgins speeches, though they do not boast of any literary excellence, the words seem to come direct from his heart, and it might be said of him that he says what he means, and means what he says. There is no such thing as mincing matters with him. With a boldness, born of honesty, he gave it as his opinion that the Empire of India had been won by the sword, and, if need be, it must be held by the sword. He said that "I have no wish to introduce a martial ring into my words," and yet his words breathed of martial spirit when he affirmed what he had stated elsewhere, that India must be under certain circumstances held by the sword. Coming as it did from a Viceray, who is a Radical of Radicals, the words appear to have an important bearing on the present political condition of India. Lord Elgin has, for once and for all, given the go-by to the hypocritical expression used by mealy-mouthed politicians that India has been held in trust for the Indians.

The *Indian Spectator* observes: Whatever may be the verdict of history, Lord Elgin has the satisfaction of knowing that the Services in India have showered high praises on him, and that the general feeling in England, as correctly echoed by the Times, is that he has had unusual difficulties to contend with, and that on the whole he has acquitted himself creditably. For good intentions, for hard work, and for abstaining from giving himself up to panic of any sort and for contening himself with the role of a really prudent administrator, as opposed to that of a heroic innovator, full credit must undoubtedly be given to the retiring Viceroy. And even thoe who cannot approve of certain events of his administration for example, the war on the frontier and certain repressive measures of legislation should derive consolation from the thought that the actuating forces and motives at home and in India were of such an irresistible character that but for the placid temperament of Lord Elgin things would have been much worse than they actually have been.

ARYA MITRA MELA.

THE seventeenth annual Dassera Darbar and soiree was held at Madhew Bhag on Monday last. The attendance was very large, the extensive halls and the surrounding grounds being filled to excess. Among those present were Kumarshree Samatsingji and his staff, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Drs. Deshmukh, Khar, Rao Saheb Narayan T. Vaidya, Messrs. Wamanrao Damodharji Pitale, Malap Vasantrao Nana Moroba Padh Dikshit, Bedas, Balcrishnaji B. Pitale, Balaram Pandurangji Wagal, Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Vinayekrao B. Shamset, Nanabhoy Maccundrao Annandrao V. Pitale, Bhawe Page Masulker, Chintaman Waghmare Tilu, etc., etc. In the absence of the president Dr. Deshmukh in a complimentary speech proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra should take the chair. The motion was seconded by H. H. Prince Samatsingji. The Hon'ble Dr. Balchandra took the chair, and proceedings were opened amidst cheers. Mr. B. B. Pitale alluded to the fact that during the last three years famine, earthquacke, storm and bubonic plague had ransacked our Aryan land. He thanked Providence for his being spared to meet together again. The Rao Bahadur paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiyashanker, Mr. Shavaklal and other members of the A. M. Mela. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra delivered his inaugural address. Presents of turbans were then made to the musicians, acrobats, wrestlers, etc. Flowers, garlands, bouquets, and pan supari were given to the assembly. The chairman threw flowers over the large crowds, and the procession started from Madhew Bhag via Girgaum Roadand Charni Road to Laxuman Narayan's temple at Gowalia Tank, belonging to Shett Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, who had lit up the place with electric light and made splendid arrangements for the reception of the procession. The chairman and the secretary ceremoniously worshipped the Shamitree. Sweetmeats, cocoanuts, and gold leaves (Apta leaves) were distributed. Here the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. Dadhele and Page addressed the meeting. Fireworks were also let off and the assembly dispersed at about 8 p.m. Some visited the Moombadavie temple where they were received by Messrs. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and Wamanrao Nana Moroba. The party was very much pleased with the arrangements of the managers for the vast concourse of devotees. It may be said here that during their stewardship after defraying all expenses commensurate with the dignity of the temple they have saved over a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The party afterwards proceeded to the Shunkersett temples which were well illuminated and decorated by the trustee, Mrs. Laxumibai V. J. Shunkersett. Here refreshments, pan-supari, etc., were served to all the guests. In the evening the chairman the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra was at home and received Apta gold leaves offering from many of his friends. Thus ended the ceremonial Dossera procession.

THE 13TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

THE presentation of new colours to the 13th Bombay Infantry, took place at Dessa on the 17th instant. The ceremony was performed by General Percy-Smith, in the presence of all the officers and ladies of the station and a large number of the troops. The regiment, under command of Colonel A. P. Nuthall, was formed up in line in open order on its own parade ground and punctually at 7 a.m. as the General rode up, accompanied by his Staff, Colonel Monteith and Lieutenant Geoghegan, was received with the usual salute. Then commenced a musical preliminary with the drums beating the *Assembly* and the band playing in succession a Troop, Quick Step and the *British Grenadiers*, whilst marching and counter-marching at the same time in front of the regiment. After these various evolutions, the Colours party proceeded to take over the old Colours from the guard placed on the left of the line. Then the escort with the old Colours, accompanied by band and drums, marched through in front, centre and rear of the regiment, who presented arms the band playing a slow march until they had got to the right of the line and halted. Colonel Nuthall then delivered in fluent Hindustani, a short address to his men as follows.—

SEPOYS OF THE 10TH.—Your old Colours, like the old regiment, are passing away; and you with your new Colours, are taking their place; but it is necessary for you to remember alike both the old regiment and the old Colours. The old colours have served the regiment for 34 years and under their shade many men have done good service; many have gained honorr Some years hence when you are old you will tell your sons and your son's sons how you have served you *Sirkar*; and, if you have you will show your wounds and tell how you got them, and all the young men will say, *shahbash*! and respect you. Look at these old Colours! They are worn out in the service of the Sirkar, and they are passing to their rest, as you one day will be, respected by all; and as you hope you and your service will be remembered, so remember these old Colours and these men who have served with them.

The old Colours were then taken for the last time past the regiment to the sad and touching strain of "Auld Lang Synne," and placed in charge of two Colour-Havildars on the right of the line. The Commanding Officer, with the British and Native Officers, next advance to the saluting base to receive the new Colours, which were placed in charge of two Colour-Havildars, supported by side drums arranged as a pyramid, with a floral wreath on the top resting against the colours—the whole forming a pretty and unique picture. Before making the presentation General Percy-Smith said:—

COLONEL NUTHALL AND OFFICERS, 13TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.—You have done me a great honor in asking me to present new colours to your regiment, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to comply with your request. For the past few days I have been studying with the deepest interest the history of the 13th Bombay Infantry, and I am surprised as well as gratified at the splendid record of service it can show since its creation in the year 1800, almost a hundred years ago! Very soon after the regiment was raised it saw service in Egypt where it greatly distinguished itself. A few years after it had the honor of being under the orders of the greatest military leader of modern times, the famous Duke of Wellington: and one of the Jemadars of the regiment was promoted by the great Duke for his gallantry in the defence of Yellore near Poona with 20 men against the attack of the Poorandhar garrison. The fine discipline of the 13th again had an opportunity of showing itself at the defeat of the Peshwa's army at Kirkee and the capture of Poona in 1817. Four years afterwards the regiment was again in Arabia, taking a leading part in the action of Beni-boo-Ali, where it suffered severely. After serving in most of the stations in Sind, I find the regiment took part in the attack on Kotah in 1858, and it is chronicled that the Rifle Company behaved very gallantly at the defence of one of the gates of the fortress. There was a very trying and harrassing time for the 13th after the Mutiny, in chasing the notorious Tantia Topee; and on one occasion it came up upon his force and captured four of his guns. Since these stirring times, the regiment has had no further opportunity of adding to its laurels in the *field*; but I find, year after year, it has steadily mantained its character for efficiency, as the laudatory remarks of the several Inspecting Officers invariably testify, and I offer you, Colonel Nuthall, my heartiest congratulations on being at the head of such a fine reniment. I now proceed to present the new colours—To you, Jemadar Ameer Ali, I deliver over the Queen's Colour. To you Jemadar Bansi Singh, that of the regiment. When these Colours are seen by you all, may they instil in your hearts feelings of devotion for the dear old regiment, and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose salt you eat.

Colonel Nuthall then replied:—General, in my own behalf and in that of the British Officers, Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and rank and file, I thank you for the honor you have this day done us in presenting us these new Colours and also for the most complimentary remarks you have made concerning the 13th Bombay infantry. As you say, I am indeed proud to command the regiment. The date of the presenation of new Colours records a dual period in the history of a regiment. The old Colours, now to be consigned to an honored rest, mark the end of one period; the new Colours, with all the records of the past emblazoned on their bright untarnished folds, are, I hope, in their lustre emblematic of the new period, one of brilliant success and fame opening before the regiment. So far as I can gather these old Colours mark the *third* of such periods; under the first set were gained "Egypt," "Kirkee," "Beni-boo-Ali," under the second "Central India;" with these old ones, "Southern Afghanistan." It rests with the men now with the new Colours to show how the regiment in its new organisation can add to the previous bright record; I have no doubt, no fear on this point, and I am sure I echo the mind of all ranks in the Regiment and of everyman in those ranks when I assure you that when the occasion arises and it pleases the supreme military authorities to select this regiment for service they will find none but loyal, willing hearts responding to the call, and ready, aye always ready to do their duty by their country and Queen-Empress

The Colonel and the Officers then returned to the regiment, and as two the Jemaders who had received the new Colours on bended knee were about to march with them to the regiment the 13th presented arms to the air of the National Anthem. The regiment next marched past with the new Colours to the new regimental march, arranged by Mr. Alf. Bartley, the band master of the regiment, from the *March of the Brandenbury Guards*. In honor of the occasion, Colonel Nuthall and Officers of the regiment gave a dance in their Mess the same evening to the ladies and gentleman of the station. The Mess House was tastefully decorated, the old and the new Colours being placed at the doorway in charge of a guard of non-commissioned officers, while the grounds were brilliantly lit up with Chinese lanterns. The dance was a great success.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Eardley Wilmot, and Colonels Mander and Rutherford have been permited to retire from the service.

Lieutenant Halliday, R. E., is transferred from the office of the Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences to the Bombay section of the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

Major Ellis, R. E., is posted to the Bengal Command Military Works.

Captain Liddell, R. E. is posted to the Punjab Command Military Works on return from special duty under the Government of Bengal.

Captain Tomlin Money-Shewan, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command Military Works.

The following officers are permitted to rjturn to duty.—Colonel Spencer 17 B. I. and C. Mansell, R. A. M.C. Lieutenant-Colonels Bird Military Accounts Department and L Fenten Civil employ; Major Broome, 13th B. L., Captain Wood 17th B I S; Lieutenants Ralph 8th B. I. Singer R E., Anderson 3rd Bombay Cavalry Bevile, Commissarat Department Jackson 13th M. I., Rice 4th M. I Tregear 8th B I Watson R E

The following remain at Home on extended leave.—Lieutenant Wood 33rd B six months; Cox 16th B C Nicolas 7th.B C three month Major Vidal Adjutant General's Department, Captains Wimble Commissariat Department and R. Elgington A.-D.-C., to the G O C., Mhow District two months.

NEW CYCLE TRACK FOR MADRAS.

THE opening of the Elphinstone Cycle Track, laid down on the most approved principles by Mr. C. B. Oakley, of the Oakley Cycle Company, was opened on Saturday evening by the Hon'ble Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, before a fairly large number of spectators, including the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Benson. If it were not for the threatening weather, cyclists would have been present in large numbers. A cloudy sky and the slushy roads were responsible for this. The few that gathered at the track were disappointed to learn that Mr. C. B. Oakley and Private Grayson were not present to create their records in one mile and five miles. The former was seriously ill, while the latter, it would appear, had snapped the chain of his machine. However, a few ladies and gentlemen biked on the track, which, needless to say, ought to be delightful to any cyclist who has bitter experience of Madras roads. The circumference of the track is 386 3-2 yards, three laps making a mile. After light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

LOUIS DE ROUGEMONT.

AN AUSTRALIAN OPINION.

A TELEGRAM to the *Melbourne Age*, from Perth, says:—A resident of Perth, Mr. T. W. Williams, states, in reference to De Rougemont, or Grein, that he met him at Cooktown, Queensland, in 1878. Six men arrived at Cooktown that year stating that they had walked overland from Carpentaria. They reported that a cutter, with one man on board, was windbound north of Cape Bedford. A pilot-boat subsequently discovered the cutter Ida, with H. L. Grein on board, who reported having been attacked by blacks, and that four companions had been speared. It was suspected that the six men were companions of Grein, and that they had landed from the cutter and walked to Cooktown. Some weeks later the Ida, with a party of diggers, of whom no subsequent news was received, sailed for New Guinea. It was believed that the party of six who were supposed to have landed from Grein's cutter had done so to conceal their connection with some affair which they were anxious to hide.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SHOT.

THOSE who contemplate taking a share in the war as soldiers, correspondents, clerymen, or nurses, probably give an occasional thought to the possibility of being shot. I can satisfy curiosity as to the feeling of a Mauser bullet. My narrative is based on one Mauser bullet which shot away part of my backbone. When the Rough Riders ran into the ambuscade in which Hamilton Fish and others lost their lives, I first emptied my revolver at the enemy, and, with an eye to the news for which I had come, began to look around and make notes. A royal palm tree under which I was standing seemed to shiver. I saw three or four bullet-holes in it above my head, I felt a blow *in* the back. It was neither violent nor painful. It was as though a friend had given me a light blow in play. I fell down. To my surprise I could not get up. I had interrupted the course of a Mauser bullet.

Those who contemplate going to the war, and those in the army who have not yet been shot, will be pleased to know that there is little pain immediately following a wound. The first persons to come to me were the Red Cross nurses to bandage me, and then a surgeon handled me over and told me I had only a few minutes to live. I believed him. His statement seemed to produce as little effect on me mentally as did the Mauser bullet physically. The mental and physical dullness and indifference must be attributed, I suppose, to the shock produced by the Mauser bullet. I saw a good many men wounded and about six killed very near me. Eight men a dozen yards away from me all dropped down one after another within sixty seconds. They fell close together in a quiet heap. There was not a jump not a scream. I heard one man say in a low voice, "I am hit," The others said nothing.

It is a fact that every man struck by a Mauser bullet, no matter how slightly or on what part of the body, drops instantly. It seems as though the enormous force behind the bullet administers to the nerves, wherever struck, a shock like that from a powerful electric battery. We could not wave our arms or make any other movement, but we could talk. One chap said, "Let's sing a song to show those fellows we aren't dead." So we sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and another tune with a good deal of the tune left out. Pretty soon I began to feel as if red-hot needles were being stuck, slowly and deliberately, into my spine, from one end to the other. This part of my experience was not pleasant, and does not call for extended description. I have learned since that the burning sensation was due to small splinters of bone sticking in the spinal cord. At this moment I am lying cool and comfortable in St. Luke's Hospital, feeling very greatly obliged to the gentlemen on the "Olivette" to whose skilful operating and kindness I owe my life.

Thanks to the distinguished Mr. Roentgen, I shall soon know from X ray pictures just what the Mauser bullet did to me and where it is located at present I presume you will understand that a photograph showing the bullet which I collected at La Quisana will be very interesting to me at least. Concerning the conduct of the Americans in the field, as far as I was able to observe, I can only say that nobody showed any particular anxiety to avoid the bullets or made any particular fuss after coming in contact with one. Once you are shot you have the quiet numb feeling that the Mauser gives a general kind of an understanding with yourself that you will probably not be shot again for the present. Some men were shot several times in rapid succession, but they were unusually unlucky. As a newspaper man I should say that the principal disadvantage in helping to report a war resides in the fact that it will make other newspaper work seem rather dull.—Edward Marshall, in the *Cosmopolitan* (U.S.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches 29·819
Temperature of the Air....................degrees 84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.................. 76·0
Dew Point.................. 72·5
Relative humidity of Air.................. 673
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) .. 4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).......... 80·2
General Directions of wind *..................ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *..................miles 205

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,66,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ....Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date .... " 87,194

AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGING. BURLESQUED.

A SYDNEY correspondent writes to a contemporary:—A few days ago the people of New South Wales were startled by the intelligence that a mail coach in one of the southern districts had been stopped by a couple of armed bushrangers, who, after securing the mail bags, which contained a considerable amount of money, had disappeared in the direction of the mountainous country so graphically described by Rolf Boldrewood in "Robbery Under Arms." Within a few hours of the occurrence the whole of the police for miles around the scene of the outrage were scouring the country in search of the two emulators of Captain Starlight and his doings. It appeared the mail coach left Captain's Flat, a rich mining locality, for Bungendore, on the line between Cooma, the starting point for the Australian snow country, and Goulburn. About six miles from its destination the coach crossed a broad plain, and was passing a clump of trees when a man sprang up presented a revolver at the driver, and demanded the mail bags and the money of the passengers, who were kept under the pointed rifle of another man standing stationary at some little distance. It being somewhat late in the evening, it was too dark to distinguish surrounding objects with any distinctness, consequently the robers

HAD EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.

Although a lady passanger, with true woman's wit escaped loss by concealing her purse and money in her stocking. Seven mail bags, containing registered letters and cheques for considerable amounts, together with a large quantity of gold, were taken by the bushrangers, the total representing several thousand pounds. Later on five of the bags were discovered about half a mile from where the coach was stopped, the locks having been broken off, and the contents partly destroyed by fire. On the evening of the day after the robbery a man was arrested at a township a few miles distant. He stated that he had walked from Bungendore, using the railway line, and was evidently under the influence of drink. As he was extremely free with his money, he was rearched by the police, when several of the stolen bank notes were found upon him. This was sufficient, and the police concentrated their efforts in the search for the second man; but, although hundreds of miles were scoored by the mounted troopers, no traces of the fugitive could be detected, and the general impression was that the missing man had made for the Yingera mountains in the wild impenetrable recesses of which be would be safe for a time, one of the strongholds of the notorious Clarke gang of bushrangers being in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the coach was "stuck up." At last the assistance of some black trackers was obtained, and one of these being taken to the place where the contents of the mailbags had been burned, picked out from a mass of others the tracks of a men wearing a pair of light boots, and leading from the point where the coach had been robbed to the place where the fire had been lighted. There was not the slightest trace of a second man. On this point

THE BLACK TRACKER WAS MOST POSITIVE.

This led to the police entertaining the idea that the second man was simply a dummy figure. This subsequently proved to be the fact, the hat and clothing being found in the swag of the arrested man, who is a resident of the district. They had been placed on saplings and suspended from the telegraph wires running along the road, a large stick doing service as a rifle. The revolver proved to be a harmless toy pistol, and the shouts of the supposed accomplice were simply falsetto utterances of the solitary bushranger, who had made his appearance extremely uncouth by wearing a false beard and whiskers, which he had dropped in his hurry to escape. It was an ingeniously contrived scheme, and but for the over-confidence of its originator, might have taken its place among the mysterious crimes of the colony.

JAVAS QUININE OUTPUT.

Even such a short war as that between Spain and the United States, occurring in a tropical clime, tends to the increased use of quinine. The opening up of the Philippine Islands by the United States and of Africa and China by several European Powers will still further bring this fever-quelling drug into demand, and Consul Sidney B. Everett, at Batavia, Island of Java, does well to call the attention of his Government to the fact that the shortage in production in a few years will be very large and prices will take a big jump. Writing under date of June 17, he says that just now things look especially bright for the industry, as the war has resulted in a rise in quinine quotations. For some years Java has been the principal country for the production of cinchona bark. Yet the actual manufacture of sulphate of quinine there has only just begun. The first shipment on record was in last January and was one of 10,000 ounces. It was shipped to the United States. Up to the date of the report there had been invoiced and shipped to this country 48,300 ounces of sulphate of quinine, valued at 11,395,055 dols. Mr. Everett believes that more will follow. The success of the one factory in existence seems probable. This factory, the paper accompanying the Consul's report shows, buys no bark, but works on commission, the actual proceeds of the finished product going to the planter. It is urged that now is the time to begin a new quinine enterprise. The stock now laid up will, it is stated, be consumed in two or three years, and the demand will immediately be largely increased. The quinine made by American houses comes from bark which is first sent from Java to Amsterdam for sale, and then shipped over to the United States. Mr. Everett's authority, F. W. Sijthoff, manager of the Javanese factory, claims that Java can produce sufficient raw quinine to supply America, making "that country entirely independent of Europe," to quote his language. He mentions America first in the list of countries supplied by the Java factory. Consul Everett says he cannot conceive of a better investment than the planting of cinchona in Java. Concessions of land are not hard to get there, if one is on the spot. The climate in the interior is as perfect as that of the coast cities is bad. The Dutch Government has made a great success of the planting, clearing a profit in 1896 of over 38,500 dols from its estates. The world's output is only 788,771 pound of which Java produces about three-fourths. In 1197 North America imported in cinchona bark and quinine ten million ounces of sulphate of quinine.

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For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

Moulmein Route to Siam right.

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 1728 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings, (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	[illegible]	...	3
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	[illegible]	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,371	[illegible]	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	—	18
Total to corresponding date do.	[illegible]	189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ....Rs. 95
Ditto to date .... " 356

ADVICE TO MOT[illegible]ERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child [illegible] suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once [illegible] to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S [illegible] SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer [illegible] immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasa[illegible]nt to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relie[illegible]ving the child from pain, and the little cherub awa[illegible]kes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it [illegible] soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regu[illegible]lates the bowels, and is the best known remedy f[illegible]or dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from tee[illegible]thing or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syr[illegible]up is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1[illegible]d. per bottle.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.

THE problem of aerostation, that is to say, of aerial locomotion effected by means of an apparatus heavier than the air, is so attractive as to occupy the attention not only of the most extravagant inventors, but of the most conservative and conscientious scientists. How many strange conceptions, from the flying dove (a simple toy) of Architas of Tarentum (from the censury before Christ) to the dirigible flying apparatus of Otto Lilienthal, which was much more dangerous, since in 1896 cost its inventor his life! How many laborious researches, from those of Roger Bacon and Deonarleo da Vinci to those of Maxim and Longley! How many disciples on both sides!

Is the "Avion," an apparatus devised and constructed by M. Ader, a French engineer, finally to permit man to realise the legendary dream of Icarus? Perhaps so. At first sight, this "Avion" is the most seductive flying machine that could be imagined. But will it fly? It is, unfortunately, difficult to be positive as to this essential point.

M. Ader has been able to attempt an experiment but once A fortuitous accident interrupted the experiment at the precise moment at which it was about to prove conclusive in one direction or the other and the apparatus has, therefore, failed to show what it is capable of doing.

M. Ader, like all those who, before him, have conceived the idea of rising, moving and steering themselves in the air, has for a long, very long time studied the flight of birds, and the organs of such flight, the wings. He has doubtless brought to this study more shrewdness than was possessed by his predecessors and his rivals, since he has made one discovery that did not enter their heads. He has observed that for the organs by which birds are sustained in the air Nature has adopted a well-defined, special geometrical curve, developing from front to rear in the direction of the motion.

Each feather taken separately obeys the same law. The curse is more or less pronounced, but the spiral is found always and everywhere in the wings of all birds—in those of bats, in those of insects, and in the structure of everything that sustains itself in the air. There is here a principle from which Nature never departs and which according to M. Ader, constitutes the basis of aerostation.

In order to sustain his mechanical bird upon the atmospheric strata, M. Ader has therefore, deliberately abandoned the plane surfaces of the Maxim apparatus and substituted therefore incurved surfaces—true wings, characterised, like the mysterious boomerang of the Australian aborigines, by the indispensable spiral.

With such a starting point, the "Avion" should certainly offer a general resemblance to the body of a bird with outspread wings. Such resemblance will certainly be objected to on the score of not being very scientific and of giving the machine the aspect of a gigantic and peurile plaything. But M. Ader makes no concealment of his intentions; it is really a mechanical bird that he has desired to construct (just as was done by the Franconian astronomer, Muller, in the fifteenth centuryy), but with all the meads placed at his disposal by modern science and industry.

As may well be imagined, the copy of the bird is not servile. The wings of the "Avion" are not composed of artificial feathers. They reproduce those of the bird especially bo the distribution of resistances, The frame, which is made of sized bamboo fibres, is hollow and of extreme lightness and rigidity. Ribs of steel wire (true tendons) hold them in position. The sails or membranes that serve as a support in the air are of silk. These wings, jointed in their parts, are capable of being folded up compactly. They serve for sustenation merely, and do not flap. They are movable at the shoulder only from front to rear, in order to permit of modifying the centre of gravity of the apparatus.

The propeller of the "Avion" is a screw, which, in the air, replaces the flapping wing of the bird, as in water it replaces the fin of the fish. The four-bladed screws constructed by M. Ader are of bamboo fibre, light and rigid, two in number, and situated in front. They revolve in opposite directions, in nearly the same plane, and are entirely independent. The motor that drives each of them is a marvel of power condensed into small bulk and feeble weight. The motive power is furnished by steam. The fuel employed is alcohol.—"Science Siftings."

SOME OF DICKENS'S CHARACTERS.

When Mr. Hemy was painting the "Barge builders," an old man named Perara used to go and sit with him and tell stories of the sea and anecdotes of Admiral Napier, whom he persisted in calling the artist's uncle.

One day he suddenly asked Mr Hemy if he knew Charles Dickens. "I only saw him once," replied Mr Hemy, "and did not know him personally." "But you have read his books?" "Yes, I have read them all," was the reply. "Well, what I have got to say about Mr. Dickens is that he weren't no gentleman." "Oh," said the artist, "I have always understood that Charles Dickens was a most affable and amiable man."

"Yes; he was a nice-spoken man and smoked good cigars...but not so good as yours, sir Thank you, I will take another. But still he weren't no gentleman.

What did he do make you say that;

"Well he came down here making books just as you have come down making pictures but he went away and put me into one of his books and he called me 'a mahogany-faced captain and an amphibious animal likewise my friend Joe he put in his book and called him 'a bottle-nosed person in a glazey hat Do you call that the acts of a gentleman!"

On another occasion Mr Hemy came in contact with another of Dickens's characters in this neighbourhood, Whilst standing on the balcony of the harbour-master's house at Limehouse—a curious ramshackle bit of picturesqueness still in existence—in conversation with the son of "Captain" Parera, the latter said, "Here comes 'Nasty Dick."

"Who is he?" asked Mr Hemy.

"Oh, haven't you read 'Our Mutual Friend?" Of the doings of the 'Bird of Prey?' Yes? Well, that's him. Nasty Dick is the 'Bird of Prey' Here he comes. He's got another."

"Another what?" asked the artist.

"You'll see presently. He's coming to 'The Grapes' to have a drink on the strength of it."

As the man drew nearer Mr. Hemy recognised him at once from Dickens's description as 'Rogue Riderhood." "I observed," he said to me, "that something was dragging in the water from the stern of his boat, and as he approached I saw that it was the body of a man in a blue shirt."

Parera shouted to Dick and asked him where he had found it. On the Point on the mud, was the reply. How did you hear of it? A steamboat man passed the word down.' What did you make of him? A Yankee fireman. How did he get into the water? Drowned, drunk. Then bending down and putting his hand to his mouth, Parera asked in a whisper, What has he got in his pocket. Don't know: if it had been dark, I'd have run the rule over him. And with that Dick made his boat fast and went up to have a drink out of the praspective 5s he would get for recovering it from the river.—"Cassel's Magazine."

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

In the month of Aug 1898.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	5817562	5293122	11110684
Exports	2142024	5267673	7409697
Net Imports	3675538	25449	3700987
To the end of the month of Aug 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	34375095	51025452	85400547
Exports	9451279	29215809	38667088
Net Imports	24923816	21809643	46733459

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Aug 1898	3,358	34,65,738*	34,69,096
To the end of the month of Aug 1898, (Progressive)	16,39,923	3,37,04,824	3,53,44,747
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Aug 1898	......	45,49,421	46,49,424
To the end of the month of Aug 1898 (Progressive)	8,38,834	3,63,22,809	3,71,61,643

* Of which Rs. 34,14,336 represent bullion received for the coinage of British dollars.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	24	3	50 p.m.	20	30
Teheran	25	2	28 p.m.	—	38
Suez	25	2	50 p.m.	—	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th October, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	44	—	1
" Karachi	...	15	—	1
" Madras	1	26	—	1

WRITERS AND READERS.

WE understand that the biography of Mr. Parnell upon which Mr. Barry O'Brien has been engaged for the past three years, is now on the eve of publication. Indeed, it had been hoped that the work would have appeared on this anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death, but that proved inpracticable. The memoir will form two handsome octavo volumes of about 400 pages each, and will be published by Messrs. Smith Elder and Co.

Neufeld, whom the Sirdar rescued from his rusted irons at Omdurmn, will certainly write a book. It has been stated, probably with reason, that two English publishers promptly despatched agents to arrange with him for one. Another firm had the idea of getting somebody, who was already on the spot, to act as literary agent. The result was a communication from Neufeld offering his story and stating his terms, and the thing is understood to be settled.

"Let no one write Latin humbug or English either, over my bones," said Edward Thring, the famous head master of Uppingham—"no word of praise or blame, if they love me." The biography of Thring by his friend Mr. George R. Parkin has been published, Messrs. Macmillian being the publishers. Mr. Parkin judges that what Thring meant was that his work should be allowed to speak for itself. This is largely the spirit in which the biography has been written. Thring kept a diary, from which it has been possible to make very interesting extracts. He ranks as one of our most notable schoolmasters.

It will be remembered that last winter Lord Warkworth, accompanied by two other Members of Parliament, made a journey in the Sultan's Asiatic dominions. Also that his Majesty took but very moderately to their presence and inquiries, Lord, Warkworth has written an account of the journey, calling it Pages from a Diary of Travel in Asiatic Turkey. The previous year he had visited Persia and some parts of Asia Minor. The book, which discusses some of the political problems of the Near East, is to be published by Mr. Arnold.

Lord Rosebery is much interested in the autobiography of the Duke of Grafton, now on the eve of publication. It refers to a period of English history of which he has made rather a special study. Sir William Anson edits the autobiography and gives the Duke's political correspondence. There should thus be new lights on how a King and a Cabinet came to throw away our American colonies. Junius assailed the Duke of Grafton and poured contempt upon his qualities as a statesman. Of this posterity will now be able to judge through the Duke himself.

We are this autumn to have a biography of Professor Henry Morley. His services to secondary and higher education equally distinguished him. He kept diaries and was a good correspondent, so that an adequate personal record of the man is available. We shall read of his early struggles, of his journalistic career, and of his acquaintance with Forster, Douglas Jerrold, and Dickens. The Rev. H. S. Solley is Morley's biographer, and Mr. Arnold announces the book.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will have ready at once another volume by M. Gustave Le Bon, an eager French student of psychology. In a recent volume he discussed crowds of people, viewing them as an entity with an individual life. Now he writes of the psychology of peoples generally, and its influence on evolution. M. Le Bon makes a study of the Anglo-Saxon, which Anglo-Saxons will read with interest. He finds in him a degree of will power which hardly any race, with the exception of the Romans, has possessed. Other Anglo-Saxon qualities that he notes are indomitable energy, very great initiative, absolute self-control, and sentiments of independence carried to the point of unsociability.

A popular volume on Holland will just meet the renewed English interest in that country which the young Queen has created. Such a volume has been written by Mr. D. S. Meldrum, whose name is familiar on two bright novels. He describes the Holland of to-day from an intimate, first hand acquaintance with it. He tells of its social conditions, its education system, its Government, and so on. One section of the book, which Messrs. Blackwood will publish, is a more particular description of the different provinces. There will be illustrations from paintings and drawings by Joseph Israels, Jacob Maris, and other Dutch artists.

The Dean of Bristol has been writing his memories which Mr. Arnold will publish. Dean Pigou has wide sympathies, keen discernment, and a touch for humor and kindly satire. His recollections are mainly of scenes of clerical life, but of clerical life passed in many cities—in Paris, in London, at Doncaster, and at Bristol. Thus he has come into contact with various interesting people, and has a wealth of anecdotes to relate. The volume will have the title Phases of My Life, and will be ready this side Christmas.

Mr. Heinemann announces a new story by Mr. Stephen Crane, and another volume of short stories by Mr. Frank Harris. He has also in preparation a novel by Mrs Flora Annie Steel. It deals with India, which she knows so well. Mr. Arnold is publishing a historical romance entitled The False Chevalier; or the Lifeguard of Marie Antoinette. It is by a new writer Mr. W. D. Lightfall. Mr. Grant Richards has nearly ready Mr. F. Ansteys book for children, Paleface and Redskin and Other Stories, Further, he anounces a novel, The Rue Bargain, by Mr. Murray Gilchrist. Bridal is the title of a story by Mr William Westall the author of With the Red Eagle, which Messrs Chatto are to pubish. On Thursday they will issue a sixpenny edition of Charles Reades Hard Cash. Two stories shortly to be published by Messrs Chapman are The Cardinals Page, by Mr. James Baker and Lady Lanark Paying Guest, by Miss Gertrude Ford. A new book by Mr W W Jacobs author of Many Cargoes will be published on the 12th inst. by Messrs Lawrence and Bullen. The title of the volume, which contains fiteen stories is Sea Urchins.

Owing to increased pressure of literary work, Mr. G. B. Burgin will, next March, resign his post as literary adviser to Messrs. Pearson Mr. Arnold has in the press a book by the Hon. Daphne Rendel dealing with Newcastle-on-Tyne: Its Municipal Origin and Growth. Mr. Murray is publishing at once the Duke of Argyll's volume on evolution, and that by Mr. G. H. Darwin on tides and kindred subjects. Major Martin Hume is contributing to the Cambridge Historical Series a volume on Spain. He traces the history of Spain from 1479 to 1788, which period saw both its greatness and decay. Messrs. Methuen have nearly ready a volume of Clovelly Sermons, by Mr. Harrison, the late rector of Clovelly with a preface by Lucas Malet, his widow.

The Bookman hears that as much as 30 per cent. royalty was paid by one firm of publishers for Mr. Foster-Fraser's forthcoming book on his great cycling tour. Competition for this book has also been abnormally keen among American publishers. Mr. Foster-Fraser has brought back an immense number of photographs and vast quantities of copy as the result of his journey through nineteen thousand miles of country.

Perhaps no one receives such large prices for his work as Mr Rudyard Kipling. He has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £240. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition, Mr Kipling receives payment from America, India, and the Colonies. This, says the "British Weekly," will probably bring up the price of the stories to about £500 each, making £4000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. This will not amount to less than about £4000, so that for each story the author ultimately receives not less than £1000. Whether these high prices will be kept up is very doubtful.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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Does not injure the Leather.
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Ideal Milk

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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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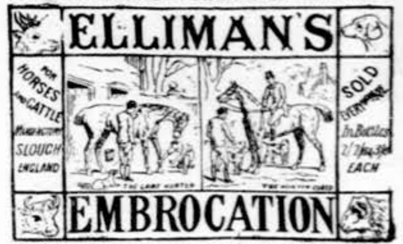

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation."
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SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Perramus" Proof.)
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!
TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross of assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits]
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
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Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb.
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COUGHS, COLDS,
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DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

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Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

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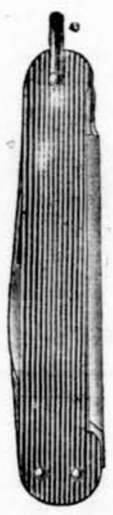
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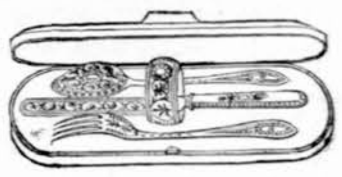
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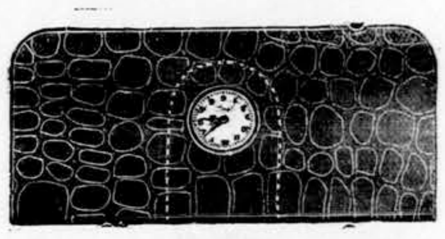
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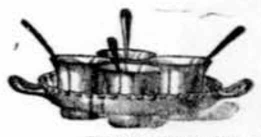
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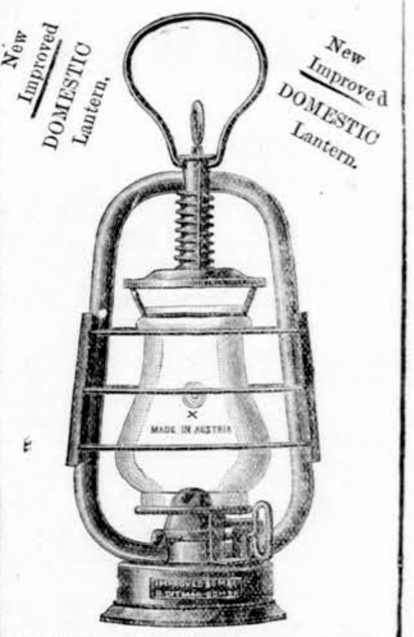
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JUST TRY ONE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

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Nerve-Nagging Neuralgia.

The man or woman who suffers from this distressingly painful malady may well be pitied. Comfort seems unattainable. No position brings ease. Sleep and rest are out of the question. There seems to be no escape from the excruciating ache and throb.

Little's Oriental Balm

WILL STOP THE PAIN.

It is a specific for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all other pains. It is almost magical in the quickness with which it brings relief. A few applications are all that are necessary. The ache begins to leave when the treatment commences and soon comes the blissful, restful feeling that always follows the cessation of intense pain. Thousands have testified to these facts. It never fails when used according to directions. It will bring relief every time. It is sold by all chemists at Re. 1 per bottle, and by

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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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It also cures prickly heat.

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